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DECEMBER, 1919

THE PROPOSED ENLARGED PROGRAM
OF THE A. L. A.

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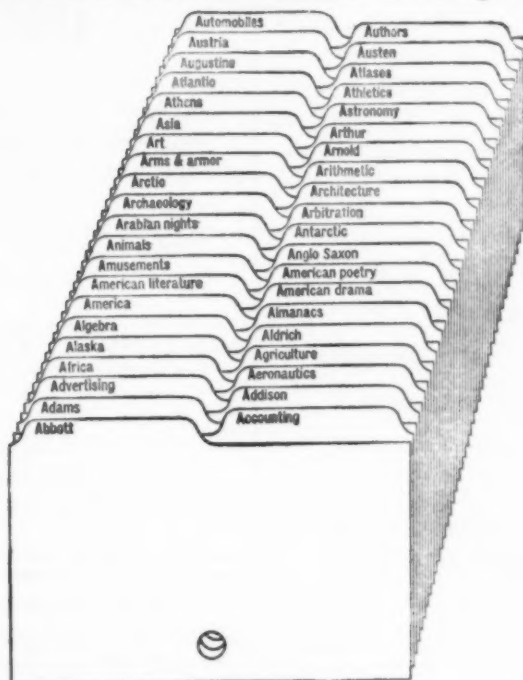
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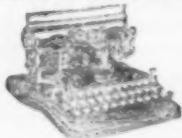
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 12

As the time for the A. L. A. meetings at Chicago draws near, discussion centers on the Enlarged Program, which will there be considered. There is the general consideration in its favor that if the welfare work which the A. L. A. had organized in the short period of its service during the war could be developed into times of peace, this would result in equal service to the country and credit to the Association. The Symposium printed in this issue, headed by the statement from the President of the A. L. A., views the proposal from different angles, and illustrate how much may be expected from it, and no one should be discouraged from favoring it because it outlines so many and such varied lines of work. This is, in fact, the key to the plan, and the doubt expressed by critics has been more as to the feasibility than as to the desirability of the plan. The element of discouragement which has been expressed here and there is chiefly in the fact that several of the drives for welfare work which have been made since the armistice have not been entirely successful, altho those of some of the religious denominations and the colleges have produced encouraging results. The Chicago meetings should witness a very thoro discussion of ways and means, as well as of the features of the Program, and out of the discussions should come a united will to do the best that can be done for broader and better service thruout the country.

It is to be hoped that the Reclassification Commission, which is grading and adjusting positions thruout the government service, may not, while giving especial attention to the lower grades, forget the men at the top. Public service is service to the public, and that fact makes many men willing to engage in that service at less remuneration than in private business. The "dollar men" who

came to the help of the government during the war, giving for this nominal consideration services which would justify the highest salary, are, of course, notably in point. But the men at the top in the regular service of the government are notoriously underpaid. When Justice Hughes left the Supreme Court Bench at personal sacrifice of a life position to obey the call of his party, he made no pecuniary sacrifice; his compensation in private life would very likely in a single case reach his full salary as a Supreme Court Justice and his income per year be increased manifold. Many officials of the highest ability have been forced to resign to obtain, in justice to their families, the remuneration which they could earn in private life. The Reclassification Commission does not deal with presidential appointees, the men at the very top, but in dealing with salaries of the next rank, it should be no less liberal than in respect to those of the lower grades of the Civil Service.

A too enterprising manager for the Hearst periodicals has addressed a personal letter to librarians, including the most eminent in the profession, suggesting that they may add to their meagre salaries by pushing the circulation of the publications of the International Magazine Company and taking subscriptions for them. This is a method of increasing salaries which can scarcely commend itself. For to become a subscription agent for this or that periodical would not only interfere with the ordinary duties of a librarian but would be a perversion of the fundamental obligation to be fair alike to readers and reading. To be sure, so high an authority as Mr. Dewey once urged that librarians should enter the book selling field and obtain orders for books, in the general interest of bringing

books into the home. This, even if practicable and desirable, would be quite a different matter from soliciting subscriptions for specific periodicals. It is to be hoped that no librarian will be found nibbling at this bait and that the enticing offer may have the rebuke of silence.

At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society at Asbury Park Mr. G. W. Cole read a paper on bibliographical ghosts, referring to bibliographical entries of editions of recorded books, which editions were never published but resulted only from errors of record or imagination. There are many actual book ghosts: to wit, books never published at all. Among these are the complete works of Larrovitch, the Russian author, created by the wits of the Author's Club, whose bibliographical record is given with all solemnity as an appendix to the elaborate papers extolling his memory issued by the Authors' Club which will be one of the historic mistifications of the 20th century. Doubtless, a century hence uninformed collectors will still be hunting for these imaginary works. Another historic instance is the ghost of the Angora Goat, a monograph on which was entered in a series of publications by a government department with a specific number, but which was never published, although a monograph on the same subject was actually issued many years later. For this missing link in this series, collectors of government documents have naturally sought in vain. There are probably scores of such ghosts to be found in catalogs or in literary history and a paper collecting them would be of not a little interest, tho of little use. Such a study might perhaps include the remarkable series of imaginary titles invented by Charles Dickens for the book-backs on the doors of his library at Gadshill which included the "Life of a Cat" in nine volumes and "The History of a Short Chancery suit" (referring to "Bleak-house") in forty-seven volumes or more.

We are glad to note that Miss Baldwin's resignation from the Brooklyn Public Library does not mean that the profession is to lose her companionship and service. For twenty-five years, in the Newark and Brooklyn Libraries, she has been the close personal associate of Dr. Hill, who has relied upon her as in many respects an *alter ego*, and her duties have been of much larger scope than the designation of secretary to the librarian has indicated. This the trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library have fully recognized in regretfully accepting her resignation and making specific and unusual acknowledgment of her service. During the war, Miss Baldwin had been of exceptional help to the War Finance Committee and to Headquarters at Washington, and before taking a vacation from library work, she plans to assist further at Washington in the preparation of a handbook for librarians under the new government conditions of service. She has much at heart the later development of her plans for a school of library administration, originally presented at a meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, which go far beyond the present scope of library schools, and to this she looks forward as her most important contribution to the profession in which she has been among the most respected and esteemed of the women leaders.

The American Library Association is not yet fifty years old, but there are those in the field of library work who can rejoice in half a century of library service. Among them is Miss Medora J. Simpson, librarian of the Chelsea Public Library, who has recently completed her half century of work in her chosen field. We felicitate her on behalf of the library profession, and we should like to know how many others in the country can make the same happy boast of fifty years of uninterrupted service in a good cause.

THE PROPOSED ENLARGED PROGRAM OF THE A. L. A.

A STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. L. A.

The call for two special meetings of the American Library Association has caused so much interest and comment that this opportunity is taken to explain briefly why such meetings seem necessary. Not only has the interest of our members been aroused, but considerable bewilderment and confusion in the minds of many has resulted.

This is not to be wondered at when we realize the speed with which several special committees of the A. L. A. have worked since the Asbury Park conference, and remember also the delay in getting many Association plans in print for the consideration of our members. This has been affected partly by the printers' tie-up in the East and also by the absence of A. L. A. officers at library association meetings in several states this autumn.

The lack of full information as to the whys and wherefores of suggested A. L. A. plans, has given rise to surmise and trepidation which I believe will be dispelled by information. Doubtless there will be a difference of opinion and judgment regarding some features in the proposed A. L. A. activities and the special meetings of the A. L. A. have been called for the specific purpose of securing the judgment of our members regarding them. There may be certain proposals which should be acted on at the called meetings, but the President of your Association does not know specifically of these at this writing, has not embodied them in the official call, and, in any event, action regarding them will not be taken unless agreed to by the membership itself.

First of all, I should like to mention one fear which was encountered during these last two weeks at state association meetings. To be frank, there was a suspicion prevalent in some quarters, that the American Library Association was trying "to put something over on its members." This seemed to be based particularly on the suspicion that the general A. L. A. head-

quarters office was to be moved to New York City.

As President of the A. L. A. this year, I probably know as much as anyone regarding the Association plans and believe such suspicions are unwarranted. Nor can I conceive of any organization such as the A. L. A., which is absolutely dependent on its members for financial support, selection of officers, and execution of plans, which could successfully "put anything over on its members" even if it wished to.

But to be explicit about moving A. L. A. headquarters to New York, or any other city—there are members of the A. L. A. who have always favored New York for headquarters location. There is nothing new in this position and at the last session of the Committee on Enlarged Program at Richfield Springs, N. Y. in September, the proposal to recommend the removal of headquarters was discussed. The President of the A. L. A. was present at this committee meeting and urged that no such recommendation be made, which was agreed to, and no such proposal was embodied in the Committee's preliminary report to the A. L. A. Executive Board which met the next day. Consequently, removal of A. L. A. headquarters is not before the Association. It is entirely possible that those favoring removal of headquarters, may bring this before the A. L. A., which could have been done at any time during the last ten years, but the President knows of no proposal to move our headquarters. If this comes up, it will be decided on the merits of the proposition alone, if I know anything of the quality of the existing Executive Board or of our Association at large. As a member of the Association, I believe our general A. L. A. headquarters should remain in Chicago, but I believe the work before us is far more important than any question as to where this work should be administered.

It is proposed that the continuation of the A. L. A. Library War Service include

work with the Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, and other activities which the Association hopes will be financed with the balance of money in the war fund and be conducted in New York, which is in close proximity with many of these fields of work.

The question has been asked "Why does the A. L. A. propose to continue this work which evidently is not regarded as of sufficient importance to be taken over by the United States War and Navy Departments?" This work proposed is not in these departments, the Lighthouse and Coast Guard services, for instance, being under the U. S. Treasury Department, which has not taken over any library work. The A. L. A. hopes to prove this work so valuable that all library work with government employees will be taken over officially. The A. L. A. policy at the Executive Board was held to be the continuation of such work to prevent it from lapsing, but to continue it only until the A. L. A. can be relieved of it.

Another subject which seems to be disturbing is the proposal to revise the A. L. A. Constitution, some members appearing to doubt the necessity or wisdom of change, and others strongly feeling that alterations are greatly needed. The Executive Board evidently believes the Constitution needs revising, for the Board at its meeting on September 9th voted that the President be authorized to call two special meetings of the Association for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The Association itself evidently feels the need of revising for at the Asbury Park Conference a special committee was authorized to consider proposed amendments.

In drawing up revisions to the present constitution members will see that the Committee has attempted the following: A simplification of all A. L. A. machinery; more centralization in the A. L. A. Executive Board—an attempt at better organization; the complete democratization of the Council by the nomination to Council membership by the Association at large instead of partly by the council itself; a simplification in provisions for standing commit-

tees and their placement as clearly defined subsidiary activities under the Executive Board of the A. L. A. Since the Committee believes the A. L. A. should more definitely interest itself in the well-being of its members, a new standing committee is proposed—that of the Committee on the Welfare of Library Workers.

Our members may differ as to the wisdom of certain proposed changes in the constitution, but probably no one has ever worked intimately in A. L. A. affairs without failing to see the inadequacy of many provisions in the existing constitution.

So far as the Committee on Enlarged Program is concerned, I believe our gratitude and appreciation are due its members for the work they have done, as shown thru their preliminary report. Personally I know of no peace-time work ever attempted by an A. L. A. committee that approaches it in hard service or in importance. There are and probably will be differences in opinion among us as to the wisdom of certain recommendations made by the Committee for future A. L. A. activities and methods of financing them.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. at its September meeting voted for carrying out a large proportion of the recommendations made in the Committee's preliminary report. Members of the Executive Board doubtless would have preferred more time for consideration of this important and extensive report of the Committee, but the Board wished to take advantage of the momentum gained by the A. L. A. thru its Library War Service, and also to get the report officially before the Association itself without undue loss of time.

Any A. L. A. Executive Board that is not willing to take the initiative in important A. L. A. affairs and at the same time keep responsive to the consensus of opinion in the Association's membership at large, should be dispensed with. The present Executive Board wishes to do both of these things and for that reason made the call for the two special meetings of the A. L. A.

CHALMERS HADLEY,
President 1919-20.

WHAT'S LEFT OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

The Army. On November 1st the War Department took over buildings, books, equipment and personnel, in the camps, posts and forts in continental United States. The A. L. A. was asked by the Secretary of War to continue its service to the troops in "France, Germany, Siberia, Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands and Alaska for a further period of three or four months, or until such time as the Army is in a position to undertake this responsibility."

The Library War Service continues therefore to serve as heretofore the men outside continental United States: to co-operate (in an advisory capacity) with Mr. L. L. Dickerson, Director of Army Libraries, and to ship to the camps books now in stock, on the recommendation of Mr. Dickerson.

Some of the War Service funds in hand will be turned over to the Army to be used, with government funds, in maintaining library service to the end of the fiscal year. It is expected that adequate government appropriation will have been made by that time.

The Navy. The Navy is taking over the library work for its stations and vessels everywhere, gradually. The association is therefore releasing gradually. The personnel was formally taken over November 1st but is being paid, for the present, with money provided by the Association. Other funds will be turned over to the Navy later to be used, with government funds, in maintaining naval library service until the end of the fiscal year, after which the government is expected to provide adequate funds. Books and some equipment for naval stations are still being purchased in limited quantities for the naval stations. The books in stock in New York are also available for distribution to naval stations and vessels, on requisition from Mr. C. H. Brown, consulting navy librarian.

Merchant Marine. Thru Dispatch Offices, Public Libraries in seaport towns and perhaps thru Red Cross chapters in foreign ports Library War Service will continue to provide for the men of the U. S.

Shipping Board vessels and will extend to other American Merchant Marine vessels, a service as nearly as possible adequate to their needs and wishes.

The Coast Guards and the men in Light-house Stations and on Light ships will also receive some service in co-operation with the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Lighthouses.

Hospitals. There are still several thousand discharged soldiers in Public Health Service and other civilian hospitals. Library War Service will continue to provide for all of these men where it cannot be provided by local agencies.

The printing and distribution of books in Braille grade one and one-half, for the blinded soldiers will be continued. Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider who has direct charge of this work has obtained special gifts or promises of approximately \$3500.

Discharged Soldiers. Requests from individual and groups in this class are growing in number. This service will probably be extended to those chapters of the American Legion which cannot get books from local libraries. Library War Service is also being called upon to lend books occasionally to public libraries and library commissions for the use of ex-service men.

Federal Industrial Plants. Several such plants are now receiving a limited service from Library War Service and there are others not previously served which are entitled to some attention. As the Association's service is withdrawn, an effort will be made to have the company or the government in each case take over the library on a permanent basis.

It is not always easy to draw the line between war service and general service, but all members of the staff are conscientiously endeavoring to limit our work to those phases for which we can legitimately spend war service funds.

Paris Headquarters. Funds have been set aside for the continuance of the Paris Headquarters for at least one more year. The purpose is not only to provide (with the help of the American and English residents of Paris) a collection of American

Books for Americans and others in Paris, but also to provide an outpost of the A. L. A. which will make available to the European countries now establishing or reorganizing their free library systems whatever America has learned about library administration. Some urgent requests of this sort (one from Czecho-Slovakia for example) have already been received.

Distribution of Books. Several hundred thousand volumes are available. A general

plan of distribution has been worked out by the War Service Committee. (See Report War Service Committee of the A. L. A. for June 30, 1919). A detailed plan will be worked out at once by L. W. S. Headquarters, with the help and advice (it is hoped) of the Executive Committee of the League of Library Commissions.

CARL H. MILAM,

Director Library War Service.

A. L. A. SERVICE TO THE MERCHANT MARINE

THE question of furnishing library service to the vessels controlled by the U. S. Shipping Board was first drawn to the attention of the dispatch offices shortly after the armistice was signed. The resultant lessening of demand for tonnage caused the Naval Overseas Transportation Service to release many boats. Many of these boats were turned over to the Shipping Board. In some cases the same crews were retained having merely substituted the uniform of the Shipping Board for that of the Navy. They naturally demanded a continuance of the library facilities they had enjoyed while in the Navy. The service to merchant ships so started has grown until it is now planned to care for the library needs of all merchant ships flying the American flag.

There is no section of the Enlarged Program making a stronger patriotic appeal than this project of taking a part in the upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine. It would be an unimpressible person, indeed, who could witness unmoved the almost magical reappearance of the Stars and Stripes in the ports of the world. One of the good things which has come out of the calamity of war has been this great merchant fleet. It will bring us many advantages of a social, commercial and political nature. It must be remembered, however, that while the chance of war has given us back our merchant ships we can hold them only in active competition with the world. We must find a way to meet foreign wages, rates and living standards. Our chief weapon in this struggle must be

the efficiency of American methods and American men.

It is the privilege of the American Library Association to have a part in the solution of this patriotic problem. Any work to be done at its best must be imbued with some of that divine enthusiasm which alone can lift a task above drudgery. Interest in the work at hand is one of the most important factors in the creation of that enthusiasm. Books and reading not only provide for leisure but they create new interests, suggest new lines of thought and broaden the horizon. What a wonderful thing for the new sailor would a voyage to France become, for example, could he but have fresh in his mind thru recent reading, some of the glories of French history, some of the splendors of French achievement. England, Spain, India, China, become places of interest upon only a cursory knowledge of such commonplace things as exports, imports and geography; and a voyage to their shores is rich in adventure when once we dip into their customs, politics and places in world history. The world of sky and water in which the sailor spends so many of his days and nights arouses speculation on the part of the most unresponsive and is wholly transformed with the first hint of familiarity acquired thru reading. The disagreeable night watch is lifted above the commonplace on simply learning the names of a few of the planets—indeed, for many a young sailor, the fact that the stars have names gives the night a new interest. Sailors have told of passing a book of as-

tronomy from hand to hand until it was worn out.

In the narrower and more specific fields of library work with the Merchant Marine we find a constantly increasing demand for practical books bearing on the sailor's duties aboard ship, the duties of the position toward which he is working and, in the case of those who do not wish to remain long in the service, the vocation in which he is interested. Now that steam has definitely replaced sail and oil is fast replacing coal the sailor has more and more leisure. Library books are being used in a large measure to fill that leisure.

But we must furnish more than books. We must provide the **constant impetus** to the use of books that can be given only by real library service. Merely to have the books has been an advantage much appreciated by the sailor, but the time has come when suggestions, advice and aids to individual study are needed to make the service worthy of the organization rendering it. This service can be rendered thru circular letters, book lists, direct contact between American Library Association officials and those of the Merchant Marine (the Shipping Board Training School at Newport News, for example, would furnish an excellent opportunity for instruction in the simple rules of library usage) and thru the establishment of a simple, workable plan of direct loans to sailors.

There should be no question to the right of merchant sailors to the best type of library service. While the nature of their vocation deprives them of the use of existing library agencies yet they help support them. Knowing more about the economic aspects of taxation than formerly we now realize that the ultimate consumer, alone, pays the taxes as well as all other costs. As the sailor cannot avail himself of the educational advantages made possible in part by the money he spends while on shore some national organization must, in justice, provide a substitute, or at least carry to him the service to which he is entitled.

No question of funds should stand in the way of this service now or at some future time. Thousands of manufacturers and traders are vitally interested in the Merchant Marine as well as the more directly

concerned ships chandlers and shipping agents in the various ports. It should not be difficult to demonstrate the value of this work and it should shortly produce the same measure of hearty support which public libraries have obtained from industrial plants having a taste of library service.

As showing the demand for books among merchant sailors it need only be said that there are at the present time more than 120,000 volumes in active use on nearly 1500 vessels. Letters and telephone calls are pouring into the dispatch offices every day asking for more. It remains for the work to be expanded and amplified to its justifiable limits. It must be made to reach all American vessels and sailors. In doing this the American Library Association will but demonstrate that its war-time reputation of doing the obviously practical thing is a deserved one.

Even modern modes of communication have done but little to relieve the monotony and isolation of Coast Guard work. These men are stationed for the most part on desolate parts of our coasts and are required to be on duty summer and winter. There are nearly three thousand men in this service and all of them are above the average in intelligence. They have much leisure and long hours of duty. Such library service as has been rendered to them has been much appreciated and many of them are studying seriously for the first time in their lives. This is particularly true of the men stationed at a great distance from city libraries. Magazines read to tatters and coverless out-of-date books are a familiar sight to those who have had a part in carrying American Library Association service to the Coast Guard.

The six thousand keepers of lighthouses and lightships are even more lonely and isolated than the men of the Coast Guard. During the greater part of the winter season both lighthouses and lightships are cut off from all communication with the outside world for long periods of time. Life on a lightship is perhaps the more trying of the two—certainly it is the more dangerous. These ships ride at anchor many miles off the entrances to our harbors to warn shipping of shoals or other dangers

to navigation. The lights must be kept burning in fair weather and storms and the splendid traditions of this Service demand that nothing short of the complete destruction of a lightship excuse for even a moment's lapse from duty. The men on lightships are on duty for two months at a time and then have one month on shore. Mail is received, weather permitting, not more often than twice a month.

A number of these lightships together with a larger number of lighthouses have been provided with books and magazines. These books are most often sent out thru the lighthouse tenders and supply boats, altho special requests have often been sent

by mail. The work is already bearing fruit in the number of these special requests and in requests for new service. The rapidity with which men in the Lighthouse Service read books is remarkable. One is reminded of the shaggy old keeper of a light in Chesapeake Bay whose light was visited from time to time by the A. L. A. launch. On being asked if he needed any more books he replied that he would not need any for two weeks. It then developed that he had read all but two books of the collection left some time before and had gone thru the entire list book by book at the uniform rate of one book a week.

FREDERICK GOODELL

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

It is unthinkable that the American Library Association, after serving American soldiers and sailors while in service for more than two years, should not follow these men with such service into civilian life on their discharge.

For two years the American Library Association has bent its every effort to awaken and incite in these men the desire to read, to show them the need for reading and study and to provide the necessary books and facilities. Viewed purely as a business proposition, this work should be "followed up" that the utmost results may be secured from the earlier work done.

That this is the view of the soldiers and sailors themselves is abundantly proven by hundreds of letters received by the Association from former service men now returned to civilian life. These letters invariably refer to the work of the American Library Association in the camp and trench and on shipboard and inquire as to how they may be similarly served in time of peace.

To follow these men with books and magazines, the American Library Association War Service has adopted two principal methods. First it has endeavored to arouse the five thousand libraries of the country to a sense of their full opportunity and responsibility in making suitable and ample provision for returned service men. It has furnished these libraries with

lists of books which have been useful in the camps and it has spread thruout the country a wide campaign of publicity, trying to bring both men and libraries to realize that the other exists.

In the second place, the Association has made every effort to reach the individual soldier and sailor and there are hundreds of thousands of these men who are not within the reach of any public library. It is from such men that the hundreds of letters referred to above have come. The only way in which this latter service can be accomplished is to continue the War Service work of the Association from a central headquarters equipped with a large stock of books, to which may be referred for instant service all such requests from isolated individuals outside the field of any public library. In this work the American Library Association will make every effort to bring the soldier and the library together. But it is inevitable that in many parts of the country, particularly in the South and the West where libraries are relatively few, it is out of the question to expect to be able to give to returned soldiers thru existing public libraries anything comparable to or approaching the sort of service that was rendered by the Association during its two years of work with our soldiers in this country and overseas.

J. I. WYER, JR.

LIBRARIES IN RELATION TO CITIZENSHIP AND AMERICANIZATION

To make more intelligent, better citizens! Is not this, in a nutshell, the function of a library? Where a large percentage of the population is of foreign birth, the library has still a larger work in instilling into the minds of these people right ideals which make for real true American citizenship.

Foreign people patronize several of the branch libraries of Gary, Indiana, but one branch is one hundred per cent foreign. This branch, The Louis J. Bailey Branch, named in honor of the librarian, is located in the heart of a large foreign district where there are at least forty-five different nationalities. It has a large juvenile patronage. To see, at one glance, the happy faces of sixty or seventy children, who do not have attractive homes, reading and looking over picture books, is alone proof that the library is a great asset to the community. There is a small collection of books in Italian, Polish, Russian, Modern Greek and other foreign languages, it being the aim to furnish good books in foreign languages as well as English. Its growth is hampered by the lack of funds for the purchase of books. The circulation could be ten times greater were there an adequate supply of books.

Realizing that to do the most effective work with foreign people there must be hearty co-operation with all other agencies endeavoring to aid those of foreign birth and parentage. The entire ground floor of this branch is now occupied by the International Institute, which is a branch of the Y. W. C. A. and whose entire efforts are directed to work with foreign women and

girls. Their workers are educated foreign women who go into the homes, carrying to the mothers American ideas, conducting English classes and organizing clubs which meet in the library. The branch librarian, previous to the coming of the International Institute workers, visited the homes of the people. It is the plan now to have the librarian accompany the workers, thus coming in closer touch with the people. She will also be better able to make them realize that the library belongs to them, that she is in sympathy with them and that her one desire is to help them.

One of the most important things in connection with the work with foreign people is that the utmost effort be exerted to assure them that the American people are in sympathy with the many good things they can bring to them and of a sincere desire for a better understanding between them and the American people; that it is a "give and take" proposition and not all "give." Systematic visiting can do much to accomplish this and also direct them to the many advantages of a public library.

There is no doubt that libraries have a most important role to play in Americanizing the foreign people in our midst and in making better citizens not only of people of other nations but of American people as well. The action of the A. L. A. committee on Enlarged Program in placing in the budget \$5000.00 for this work should be most heartily commended.

ORPHA MAUD PETERS
Acting Librarian

Gary (Ind.) Public Library

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

THE enlarged program of the A. L. A. interests me very greatly. For what librarian is not thrilled at the possibilities of a plan which makes the book a factor in our national life? In regard to that part of the undertaking relating to books for the blind, my thoughts are based upon our own experience here in California and may be briefly expressed.

It is evident that the needs of the blind for reading matter must be met from regional, rather than city or even state, libraries. However, sight must not be lost of the fact that the territory to be covered by each of these distributing points must not be too great. Just now the books for the blind from the California State Library are going from China on the west to Nebraska

on the east—tho I naturally make no claim to a complete or adequate service over that vast territory—and the wear and tear thereon are altogether too great. Libraries might therefore be established somewhat after the plan adopted by the old Franciscan padres when they founded their missions up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco: a day's journey apart. Our day's journey has simply been very much lengthened since their time. But if the libraries are too far away from the reader it is not only going to be hard on the books but it is also going to be what is worse—very difficult to find the reader and to keep him interested and growing.

This thought brings me to another experience of ours which has been of the utmost value to our non-seeing borrowers. We have learned that just books, the best of books, in all the types are not enough. The majority of the blind become so after they have reached adult years. They are frequently despondent over their great misfortune, sometimes become soured with the world and are disinclined to do anything for themselves. They need to be made to look upon their sad luck not so much as a misfortune as an opportunity. Successful reading comes after or with the tonic. And the tonic in hundreds of cases in our experience may be administered by the right kind of home teacher. I believe therefore that in the development of an adequate library system for the blind of America attention should also be directed toward the possi-

bilities of employing one or more of these workers who will bring to the readers not only instruction but also inspiration and a will to do and enjoy. We librarians have been accustomed and have delighted to say that a library is not a library without the presence and stimulus of the right sort of librarian. If that thought has any foundation of fact, it is doubly true when applied to books for the blind library and its home teacher.

I note the enlarged program makes a distinction between soldier and sailor blind and civilian blind. Perhaps the segregation of funds was merely for convenience and clearness of the purpose intended. I would say that the question of service to the blind need not be separated, that what is useful or desirable in one case would be equally so in the other. The whole subject is one which is of vast importance, not alone to persons who have lost their sight, but also to the general public. The program should include an effort strong and persistent to educate the public not only as to the needs of the blind but also as to the causes of blindness and precautions which if taken, would prevent it in a great many cases. The blind if sensibly treated may become as generally self-supporting and cheerful as any part of the population; certainly those blind who have caught the vision are more impatient with the street corner beggar type than is the rest of the world.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
California State Librarian.

THE LIBRARY IN INDUSTRY

For years public libraries have been buying books and periodicals for the use of workmen and women in their daily occupations. Hundreds of special industrial libraries have been established to do the same thing in even more direct ways. "The use of books as tools" has so long been a slogan that it has now virtually become a commonplace, whose truth is rather generally admitted but whose emphasis has been dulled by repetition.

The need of books for men in industry is more acute now than ever. Whether it be in agriculture, in the factory, the shop or

the executive office, a knowledge of the best methods of producing more goods of better quality is imperative. Only in this way can the rising level of prices be met and the high cost of living be mitigated. More than ever before, the experience of all is needed by each. Waste, whether of time or material is little short of criminal under present conditions. Vocational help thru the library is not only permissible but as necessary as many of the war activities in which the library played so prominent a part.

Industrial corporations are realizing the

need of such service and are liberally backing their own special libraries. The man who reads the technical book or the trade paper, instead of resting content with what he learns from actual shop practice, is developing the initiative and the individuality which have been the chief assets of American industry. Access to this material can be had only thru libraries, for personal purchase of all that is important in any industrial line is beyond the means of the average man.

Wider circulation of really good lists compiled and suitably annotated by men and women who know the subjects treated in the books are highly desirable. Mere lists of titles, unless backed by the books themselves are of little service, particularly in the unattractive forms in which they often appear.

Just now the man in industry needs more than industrial books, essential as they are. Industrial relations are more psychological than mechanical. Morale is as important in the factory and the office as in the military camp. Books and magazines which give both sides of the controverted questions in economics and sociology are as useful practically as the shop manual. Production is conditioned on a sense of social obligation and on self-discipline quite as much as on ability to manipulate machinery

efficiently. Sabotage and slacking will nullify the best planned factory organization and they can be cured only by better thinking and keener consciences on the part of both employer and employee. Even recreational reading which will add its part to increasing popular ability to distinguish between social essentials to be insisted upon and extravagances to be avoided will react favorably on industrial relations.

The only permanent relief from present industrial conditions lies in the proper education of all classes of society. If the library is, as it claims to be, an educational institution for the whole community, it must assume as its duty, the provision and circulation of material which will enable its users to do more work and better work with less effort, as well as those books, periodicals and other matter as will enable them, in their increased leisure, to come to more correct conclusions regarding the duties of society to them and their duties to society. If the American Library Association is to represent the entire library movement of the country it must include this aspect of the social problem in its enlarged program.

F. K. WALTER,
*Librarian, General Motors
Corporation, Detroit,*

BOOKS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Even without full knowledge of what is contemplated under the Enlarged Program, in connection with industrial libraries, it may be urged that, in general, any proposed extension of library service should give careful consideration to work with technical, industrial and commercial literature.

While this literature is not equally important in all communities it is true, quite generally, that industrial literature offers the greatest direct return to the community and from the dollars and cents standpoint constitutes the best library investment. Effective service with this literature, therefore, will go far toward justifying the library in the eyes of the public not now acquainted with the benefits of the library service.

Agencies outside the library field are fur-

thering the dissemination of scientific and technical literature to an extent not generally realized. Every librarian knows that the *Engineering Index* now goes automatically to every member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (nearly 10,000 members scattered thruout all the states of the Union) and, incidentally, to many non-members. But perhaps not every librarian is cognizant of the number of other indexes, abstracts, and booklists now reaching the official membership of various scientific and technical organizations. A number of these projects have become firmly established during the past two years and at least three important new ones are at present under consideration. There is, in short, a noteworthy tendency toward *officially* keeping various organizations in touch

with current literature—a tendency which prevails in many fields covered by the 500-600 classes of Dewey, but which is less apparent in literature outside these classes.

This widespread dissemination of references and abstracts, by creating and stimulating a demand for the literature announced, is preparing a fertile field which, if properly cultivated, the libraries of America may reap with profit. The various projects have originated, and the demand is being developed, without effort on the part of the A. L. A., and adequate recognition and encouragement of the tendency merits ample consideration under the Enlarged Program.

National library service demands not only a greater number of industrial collections, and improved service from existing ones, but also wider dissemination of information from the important libraries. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has furnished information of some nature to practically every state in the Union, and within the past month has sent photostat prints as far as China and Chile.

The public library, the corporation library, and the institutional library should each have a part in this national service, and the public will be best served when all libraries in one community work together. The local librarians in charge of special industrial collections are among the most

progressive and most intelligent users of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and both the special library and the public library benefit by co-operation. For example, the Carnegie Library furnishes photostat material to special libraries, this service sometimes exceeding fifty prints for one library for a single month. On the other hand, a large industrial corporation which has with considerable difficulty secured files of a foreign journal telephoned last week offering the Carnegie Library the use of this set in special cases.

The Public Health Service has as one of its most important functions the curing of disease but best justifies its existence by *preventing* disease, and has as its ideal the raising of the standard of health to such a level that the necessity for *curing* disease shall be minimized. Library service does not offer an exact parallel but any national library service will necessitate a broad policy and one of the aims may well be the dissemination of information to such an extent that the general standard of knowledge will be raised. This result presupposes, an active effort to take information to the public, in addition to the important work of answering such questions as are brought to the Library.

ELLWOOD H. MCCLELLAND,
*Technology Librarian, Carnegie
Library of Pittsburgh.*

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

I am sure that every librarian in the country is thoroly pleased with the movement within the A. L. A. commonly known as the Enlarged Program.

While some of us may wonder as to the source of the financial means to make the effort a success we all recall the fact that manna has been provided where human intelligence could not foresee its source.

As one of the several phases of the Enlarged Program I am sure it will be found necessary to devise a plan that will provide a larger number of better paid and better prepared librarians.

No Enlarged Program that can be undertaken will produce the best, nor even satis-

factory, results until the central authority can secure intelligent co-operation down the line thru all libraries.

If one may single out a "greatest need" where so many vital ones exist, I think the greatest single need in library affairs is more competent librarians. We shall not get them until salaries are more promising than they have been. Salaries are not likely to be better while well prepared librarians must *compete with the ill-prepared* for salaries that are but little or no better than fair compensation for the poorly prepared or those not at all prepared in any technical or professional sense. A fair and rather exacting certification plan administered by competent officers is cer-

tainly the most effective way so far devised by any profession to prevent or eliminate competition between the fit and the unfit. The fundamental idea, however, in certification is not the prevention of competition between the fit and the unfit, but to protect the people being served from being imposed upon by those who are incompetent. As the layman is not usually able to judge and therefore protect himself and society in general against quacks so the protection must always be in the hands of the better elements of each profession but not for the protection of themselves. Law, medicine, the ministry and education have all been forced to protect society, not their own membership.

When all or any one may enter a profession almost no one is adequately prepared for the duties of the profession. Certification of librarians will not cure all the ills of this profession, but I believe it will be more fundamental toward getting the best into the profession and compensating them in a way commensurate with the preparation required and the nature of the service rendered. When "just any one" was permitted to teach very few did it well and almost none prepared themselves for service in the profession of education.

All our people must see that certification is not in any profession a method of

monopoly as its opponents frequently try to make it appear. I have never known a method of certification in any line proposed before any legislative body that did not have to meet just that accusation and that accusation has usually been sufficiently well indorsed and urged to at least delay if not wholly defeat for the time any effort toward that end.

We must see any certification plan as a protection to society in its own welfare as against the selfishness of the individual interested in non-social, if not even, unsocial ends.

I shall not attempt to enter into details for a plan, that will be easy enough at any time. I earnestly hope that the Committee on the Enlarged Program may work out and propose a plan that can be recommended to all the states for legislation that the entire plan may be to a degree uniform and that the proposed plan may serve as a guide to the several states as they grow to the fundamental idea.

What all can practice without restriction is in no serious sense a profession, and when all can enter those who would elevate the practice to the dignity of a profession will be at least retarded if not wholly hindered.

WILLIAM F. HENRY,

Librarian, University of Washington.

AN A. L. A. OUTPOST IN PARIS

Times without number I was asked in France and in Germany, "What will be done with the A. L. A. Library in Paris?" Curiously, this question came rarely from our librarians; they were all so deeply concerned with their immediate problems that they had little time to think of other matters. Almost universally, the inquiry came from American soldiers, from Frenchmen, and most frequently from Englishmen.

I confess frankly that during the days of our heavy work with troops, when Mr. Stevenson so frequently expressed the hope that the Paris Library might be made permanent, I heard him listlessly. It was not until there commenced the clearing-up of small American libraries; the re-shipment to the States from France and Germany of

thousands of cases of books; not, in fact, until the future of the A. L. A. Paris Library had been made the voluntary topic of question by all English-speaking people with whom I came into contact, that I began to realize how dependent upon this free library Americans and Europeans had become, and upon what sound arguments of opportunity for service Mr. Stevenson had based his hope of its retention.

I

From time to time, a library in Europe which should be conducted in accordance with the highest standards of American public library practice has been the dream of many far-sighted American librarians. With our entry into the war, and the provision of library service to the American

armies, this dream was made possible of fulfillment.

The center of war library activity in Europe was, naturally, the A. L. A. Paris Library. Of its service to our armies, I shall say nothing here. I would speak, rather, of unparalleled service to American and European civilians, particularly within the past six months.

During the latter part of the summer of 1919, it was necessary for me to be in close contact with our Paris Headquarters. In that time, I observed that no one thing was more important and required more consideration than the requests for books which poured in from every corner of Europe. From everywhere, outside of France our various missions, civil and military, in Armenia, Albania, Montenegro, Italy, Russia, England, Poland and elsewhere, requested and required library assistance. Sometimes these Americans had need of individual items, books from which to resolve great problems; at other times the demands were for collections for recreation and general reference. Two facts were paramountly and undisputably clear: one, that the writers had learned to turn to the American Library Association and to depend upon it to meet their needs; the other, that no other source existed from which such books and such service were available.

My earlier conviction was firmly and irrevocably fixed by observations made in Paris, late in September, en route to America. With the general departure of our troops from France, the pressure upon our Paris Library was considerably lessened. As a consequence, our European representative, mindful of the innumerable requests he had received from civilians during the period of actual warfare, informed the public thru the press that the A. L. A. Library would be opened to civilians generally, and extended a special invitation to our English friends. On the occasion to which I refer, I arrived at the library rather late in the evening. I was surprised to find the beautiful reading rooms entirely filled with readers. Many of these were soldiers, but there predominated a large majority of cosmopolitan civilians. Americans, of course, were present, but many faces were

unmistakably English and French. I learned that this was by no means an unusual attendance. Since the general opening of the library, civilians were freely taking advantage of library opportunities heretofore denied them because of the overwhelming numbers of American troops demanding service.

II

It will not be necessary for me to enumerate here the multitude of forcible reasons for the permanent retention of the A. L. A. Paris Library. I shall note, however, a few of the arguments which came within my personal experience. In passing, and in illustration of the place this library occupies in Paris, I shall note briefly that at a recent meeting of public-spirited cosmopolitans resident in Paris, with the American Ambassador in the chair, there was contributed the sum of ninety thousand francs toward the continued existence of A. L. A. service in Paris.

The service that may be rendered in Paris to the American press, to American men of affairs, to the diplomatic corps of every nation, particularly our own, and above all, to the multitude of American students now present and certain to come in greatly increased numbers to Paris, is immeasurable and of a value hardly to be conceived.

It came recently to my attention that the publisher and editor of a leading French journal of contemporary literature had expressed in a letter to an American most enthusiastic approbation of the A. L. A. Paris Library. This is a solid indication of the influence which a permanent library will have upon the desired reapproachment between American and French intellectuals, upon the acquaintance of English-reading Frenchmen with the spirit and actuality of America, upon the cordiality so desirable and so essential to the existence of the Franco-American alliance.

Here we should have, in the heart of Europe, in the international capital of the world, an outpost of the American Library Association, a laboratory demonstration, so to say, of American library economy, of the meaning of free libraries and of their influence upon the mental growth of a people. We know how admirably the A. L. A. has

been received in France and England. We have heard of the numerous committees and official representatives that have inspected curiously and eagerly the A. L. A. Paris Library, that have asked for detailed information regarding its administration and have availed themselves of its service—a service unparalleled in Europe—when reliable data was necessary to them and essential within a given time. We know, too, the difficulty of installing American systems in Europe—except thru patient reiteration and demonstration.

This, then, is America's opportunity. While I was in Paris, a letter was received from Czecho-Slovakia requesting advice of the American Library Association in the establishment of a free library system within that republic. There have been many such requests from elsewhere; there will doubtless be many more from the new re-

publics. American librarians, indeed all Americans, must realize the opportunities here presented. These facts are revolutionary, no less.

The permanent A. L. A. Paris Library, an American institution, an American Library Association institution, will be a living monument to perpetuate the best efforts of American librarians in the World War; a vivid and eloquent testimony to their vision and their constructive statesmanship; an indication of their place in the march of world progress, of their part in the rehabilitation of Europe and the reconstruction of society.

L. L. DICKERSON,

*In charge Library sub-section,
Education and Recreation
Branch of the U. S. War Department.*

A CALL FOR MUNITIONS

An appeal to ALL librarians

Headquarters for the financial campaign for the Enlarged Program have been established at the New York Dispatch Office, 31 West 15th Street, New York City. A small staff of workers has been assembled and there is already a big demand for publicity material. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that librarians send to this address pictures, stories, facts, etc., which are thought likely to be useful in the preparation of newspaper and magazine articles.

Probably the strongest appeal can be made on the features of the Program which deal with business and industrial libraries; citizenship including Americanization; direct service to the Merchant Marine; Coast Guards; Lighthouses and discharged soldiers, and library extension, especially in rural districts.

There is probably nothing of greater interest to the average reader than a story of how an individual has improved himself and increased his earning power and

his worth as a citizen, thru some means within the reach of everyone. There is a great need for just such stories that have come under the observation of librarians and library assistants, showing how an individual or a business concern, or a group of individuals, has thru books and libraries, made a distinct advance in his profession or business ability. Such stories will be "munitions of war" for the campaign.

It has been suggested that many librarians and assistants will know of brothers and friends in the military service, who would be willing to give their experiences and perhaps to some extent their service for the benefit of a campaign, the purpose of which is to make books and libraries easily available to every man, woman and child in America, and to promote good reading.

The sooner this material is sent to the campaign headquarters the more useful it will be.

CARL H. MILAM,

Director, A. L. A. Enlarged Program.

THE LITERATURE OF HORTICULTURE

By MARJORIE F. WARNER, *Bibliographical*

Assistant, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

HORTICULTURAL bibliography has two important objects: (a) the study of works concerning the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and of plants in relation to landscape, constituting what we call horticultural literature; and (b) collection of data on the history or origins of the plants and processes of horticulture, whether in works of the preceding group, or gleaned from the most diverse sources—travel, biography, general history, manuscripts, old newspapers, and what not—a form of research no less vital than the other, the less frequently undertaken by librarians, and requiring, moreover, selective and critical faculties of a very high order.

I may be unduly impressed with the lack of guides to horticultural literature, but in turning to this field from that of botany, where bibliographical work has received a good deal of attention, it seems to me that the former has been greatly neglected. In the first place, one has to go well back into the past for a comprehensive bibliography of the subject. While many others include it in part, the only general bibliography with which I am familiar is the third section of Seguer's "Bibliotheca Botanica," 1740—not that this contains the largest number of titles, as there are others more extensive, but for his time, Seguer appears to cover most thoroly all the literature of cultivated plants and plant culture, including not only gardening, but field crops and arboriculture, and is withal a most satisfactory tool to work with. Unfortunately the supplement by Gronovius in 1760 adds nothing to its value. I believe there has been no attempt in modern times to cover the entire field of horticulture, as Pritzel's "Thesaurus Literaturae Botanicae" for instance, aims to cover that of botany. We have had selected lists and partial bibliographies: by country, as Mariboe³ on the Danish, Johnson⁴ and Cecil⁵ on the English,

Bailey⁶ on American, Dochnahl⁷ on German (including Austrian) literature; and by subject, as landscape gardening, pomology, floriculture, etc., but no single authority on the literature as a whole, nor anything whatever on some portions of it, although some others have been very competently treated.

Save for some very scholarly work on the history of cultivated plants, the Germans, who are usually so strong in bibliography and history, have on the whole done comparatively little in connection with horticulture; nor has this field seemed to attract the Italians, who in recent years have been making many notable contributions to botanical history and bibliography—their early horticultural literature was, however, very well covered by Filippo Re⁸ in his "Dizionario Ragionato di Libri d'Agricoltura." Possibly the most active interest of recent times has flourished in France and England, where during the last 30 years or so, there has been a number of enthusiastic and critical students of gardening literature and history, publishing many notes and articles on authors who are

¹ Seguer, J. F.
Bibliotheca botanica, sive Catalogus Auctorum et Librorum qui de Re Botanica, de Medicamentis ex Vegetabilibus Paratis, de Re Rustica, & de Horticultura Tractant. Lugduni Batavorum, C. Haak, 1740.

—Auctuarium in Bibliothecam Botanicam . . .
a Laur. Theod. Gronovio. Lugduni Batavorum, 1760.

² Pritzel, G. A.
Thesaurus Literaturae Botanicae. Lipsiae, F. A. Brockhaus, 1851. (2d ed. 1872.)

³ Mariboe, Carl.
Fortegnelse over Dansk Havebruglitteratur fra 1546-1908. Kobenhavn, C. J. Catos Bog & Sten-trykkeri, 1909.

⁴ Johnson, G. W.
A history of English Gardening. London, Baldwin & Cradock [etc.], 1829.

⁵ Cecil, Hon. Mrs. Evelyn.
A History of Gardening in England. London, B. Quaritch, 1895.

⁶ Bailey, L. H.
List of American Horticultural Books. Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, v. 3, p. 1523-1562. 1915.

⁷ Dochnahl, F. J.
Bibliotheca Hortensis. Vollständige Garten-Bibliothek. Nürnberg, W. Schmid, 1861.

⁸ Re, Filippo.
Dizionario Ragionato di Libri d'Agricoltura. Venezia, Vitarelli, 1808-09. 4 v.

interesting either on account of their obscurity or their real importance, or on rare and puzzling old books, beside valuable contributions on the history of cultivated plants. Among the latter may be specially mentioned in the "*Histoire des Légumes* of M. Gibault⁹, librarian of the French National Horticultural Society, an exceedingly important book in this subject. Some very fine work in this line was done in our own country, however, many years earlier, by the late Dr. Edward L. Sturtevant,¹⁰ whose articles on garden vegetables, etc., are well known and widely used. Dr. Sturtevant's work, following closely after the publication of Candolle's "*Origin of Cultivated Plants*"¹¹ was perhaps the earliest of its kind in America, but there has since been considerable research along similar lines. In regard to horticultural literature in the limited sense, however, it appears that almost nothing had been done prior to 1915, when L. H. Bailey's "*List of American Horticultural Books*"¹² was published in the third volume of the "*Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*," preceded by sketches of the history of American horticulture and its literature, and followed by a series of biographical notes by various authors, on persons who have contributed to the literature, the science, or the practice of horticulture in this country. The list of books was in itself a big and useful undertaking, and is so comprehensive that in spite of some limitations it will inevitably furnish the basis for the more critical bibliography, which it is to be hoped the future may produce.

CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

One of the most obvious opportunities, therefore, consists in bringing this list down to date, and amplifying it as to earlier titles and editions. I tried for a while to note American books which had been omitted, and discovered a few additional issues, some of them earlier than those listed, but practically no new titles. As I understand that Professor Bailey himself is not making a supplement, this task is open to any library or librarian who will be responsible for it.

and make the information accessible to others. It would be a comparatively simple matter to turn the list into card form (reprints can still be had if it is advisable to start by cutting up the original), which would make it possible to incorporate additions to date in one alphabet, and would also give opportunity for inclusion of critical notes and supplementary information which would be invaluable in the compilation of a more extended bibliography.

Happily for us, American horticultural literature is sufficiently distinct, both as to period, and as to materials and conditions of cultivation in this country, to enable us to treat it independently, which greatly simplifies the task. With American publications eliminated, the literature of horticulture seems to fall naturally into two groups: modern European literature of the same period, that is, from the beginning of the 19th century; and earlier works coming down to the end of the 18th. We need hardly concern ourselves with these groups, however, as it is the American books for which we are responsible to the world, and European horticultural literature, especially that of the last half century, is too voluminous to be satisfactorily handled save in European libraries. Nor does it appear that we can do a great deal with the very old books, as we have too few for purposes of comparison. I have a rudimentary check list of 16th-18th century titles, with many critical and explanatory notes from various sources, but the problems which require examination of the books themselves are too numerous to permit any great achievement without resort to European collections. In the mean time any information I have accumulated is of course available to anyone who wishes to make use of it.

INDEXES

Indexes afford a wonderful chance for

⁹ Gibault, Georges. *Histoire des Légumes*. Paris, Librairie Horticole, 1912.

¹⁰ Sturtevant, E. L.

[Various papers, the most important being two series under the titles: "Kitchen Garden Esculents of American Origin" in v. 19, and "History of Garden Vegetables" in v. 21-25 of *American Naturalist*, 1885-91.]

¹¹ Candolle, A. L. P. de. *Origine des Plantes Cultivées*. Paris, G. Bailière et cie, 1883.

the bibliographer. Few American horticultural periodicals possess even tolerable annual indexes; at the present moment I recall only one, now extinct, which has a really excellent one, e. g., *Garden and Forest*, and European journals are no better. Even the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, pre-eminent in many respects, is most ineffectively indexed, the total absence of authors' names being a serious defect when it comes to locating faulty or incomplete references, while the method of entering under subject varies from time to time, and is never adequate to all requirements. The worst fault I have to find with the English periodicals is that their indexes do not improve with age; several of them have changed their methods of indexing more than once, but to no real advantage. This condition is very general however; for instance, *Gartenflora*, which has at times had fairly good annual and even decennial indexes, varies so much from one volume to another, that one cannot tell how to look for book reviews or personal notices, etc. Several valuable journals have indexes which are practically lists of titles, slightly altered to bring them under leading words, and examples of inadequate indexing might be multiplied indefinitely. Of course the great bulk of some of these series would make the cost of publishing a comprehensive index almost prohibitive, but if it were known that there was an adequate index in card form for some of these sets, there would be many requests for the information it might contain on various phases of horticultural and botanical work. Whosoever would deserve well of posterity could hardly do better than compile a thorough index to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, for instance, or the *Journal* of the French National Horticultural Society, or *The Horticulturist*, founded and for some time edited by A. J. Downing, or the journal which passed thru so many vicissitudes of title before it was finally known as *American Gardening*. Then, too, many of the publications of our state and local societies and boards of horticulture would be rendered more valuable by thorough indexes, especially

for early issues, but such indexing should be more than mere listing of articles and topics for discussion—it should cover all such minor but significant items as new varieties of plants exhibited at fairs or mentioned at meetings, or original methods of culture which might be presented.

CHECK LIST OF PERIODICALS AND REPORTS

In view of the discussion on this program of a check list of agricultural periodicals, it may seem superfluous to take up the matter of such a list for horticulture, but on the other hand, no survey of bibliographical needs and possibilities would be complete without it, and as the conditions may differ to a considerable extent from those affecting the production of an agricultural list, I shall suggest a method of procedure, hoping that it may at least contribute something to the general discussion. Probably most of us have agonized sufficiently over the identification of periodicals, to realize that there is no single place to search for them. Bolton's "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals"¹² gives the life-histories of a few horticultural journals, but of course includes no reports or publications of societies or institutions. American periodicals and reports are briefly treated in Bailey's list in the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture,"¹³ but with scanty information as to series and changes of title. Dochnahl's "Bibliotheca Hortensis"¹⁴ covers German serials down to 1860, but is of little use for bibliographical purposes. The best sources of information on agricultural and horticultural serials are not found in general bibliographies, but in the lists of periodicals in certain collections. The U. S. Department of Agriculture published a catalog¹⁵ of its periodicals as *Library Bulletin* 37, 1901, with supplement in 1907. This is well provided with references and notes, so that, as the Department possesses one of the

¹² Bolton, H. C.

A Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665-1895. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1897.

¹³ U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Library.

Catalogue of the Periodicals and other Serial Publications, Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1901. (Library Bull. no. 37.)

—Supplement no. 2 (1901-1905), Washington, 1907.

fullest collections of serials relating to agriculture in the country, its list is correspondingly valuable. Many horticultural periodicals, but few in general agriculture, are found in the catalogue of the Arnold Arboretum Library," and the recently issued first part of the catalogue of the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society" includes its excellent collection of serials, tho the titles thereof are unfortunately run into one alphabet with authors of books. Beside these three lists in the United States there are at least two European catalogs which cannot be overlooked: that of the library of the French National Society of Horticulture," published in 1900, and that of the Danish Royal Agricultural High School at Copenhagen," published in 1898, with supplements in 1907 and 1912. This being a classed catalog goes to the other extreme from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, distributing its serials according to their subject, but it includes many titles not found in other collections, and is moreover invaluable as a bibliographical tool. Unhappily I have not been able to see the new catalog of the library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," which might also throw light on horticultural journals.

I have reviewed existing lists rather fully, with the double aim of coordinating present resources, and indicating the line of departure for something fuller and more adequate than anything now available. With some trepidation I suggest that we have reached the point where it is no less essential to find out what we lack, than to know exactly what we already have; that is, it is the identification and complete description of unfamiliar titles which we seek in all these lists. As a number of the larger libraries have a considerable proportion of titles in common, it seems to one who looks at the literature as a whole, that some part of the vast labor and expense of preparing and publishing many separate lists might be more fruitfully employed on one of wider scope, in which the titles common to many libraries would be complemented by those which are actually

located in very few places. As a concrete instance, Landreth's *Floral Magazine and Botanical Repository*, a fairly well known American journal, is not in Washington, not at the John Crerar, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society or the Missouri Botanical Garden; it is in the Arnold Arboretum catalog, but the only copy I have ever seen personally occurred in the last place where I should have expected to look for it—at the Field Museum in Chicago. So, if the horticultural periodicals and reports could be brought together from the half dozen library catalogs already mentioned, the resulting check list, no matter how clumsy and incomplete, ought to be far more useful than any facilities we now have, in the way of separate lists varying in arrangement and mode of entry. It should not stop here, however, but the titles thus secured, together with printed cards from the John Crerar, Library of Congress, etc., should be compared with the libraries of the New York Botanical Garden, Gray Herbarium at Cambridge, Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, New York and Boston public libraries, and possibly other collections. This task of comparison would be costly in time, labor, and money, and even if the several libraries in question could cooperate by checking their own collections, which cannot be assumed, there is a point beyond which the work could be far more satisfactorily performed by a single person. Besides requiring an individual ambitious enough to inaugurate, and persistent enough to carry it on, the preparation of such a check list certainly implies a library sufficiently altruistic to support the project by granting the time needed for the work by

¹⁴ Harvard University. Arnold Arboretum. Library. Catalogue. Comp. by E. M. Tucker. Cambridge, Cosmos Press, 1914-17. 2 v. (Publications of the Arnold Arboretum, no. 6.)

¹⁵ Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Library. Catalogue. Part I. Alphabetical List of Authors and Titles. Cambridge, University Press, 1918.

¹⁶ Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. Bibliothèque.

Catalogue. Classé par M. G. Gibault. Paris, Imprimerie de la Cour d'Appel, 1900.

— 1-2, supplément (1900-1910). Paris, 1905-10.

¹⁷ Denmark. Kongelige Veterinaer og Landbohøjskole. Bibliothek.

Katalog over den . . . Bibliothek indtil Udgangene af 1894. København, Rug. Bang, 1898.

— Tillæg (1895-1910). København, 1907-12.

¹⁸ Royal Agricultural Society of England. Library. Catalogue. By G. E. Mainwaring. London [1917]

the compiler, with perhaps mechanical assistance by other members of the staff, and it perhaps also involves financial co-operation of other libraries in later stages of the work. Aside from the rather mechanical processes of checking and assembling the titles at the outset, the undertaking does not indicate many opportunities for general library cooperation. Obviously such a check list should be based on the most extensive collections of serials, and fullest possible data in regard to each set, but even the smallest libraries may contain rarities not found in the basic lists, and should be responsible for communicating them to the general list, particularly in case of data on very local societies, like the Ross County Horticultural Society of Chillicothe, Ohio, or the Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Richmond, Virginia.

Owing to its great extent and complexity this particular undertaking is more properly a library enterprise than an individual one. It should be kept in mind, moreover, that it is not only the task of compilation which is burdensome, but the large correspondence which inevitably grows out of requests for information. On the other hand, centralization of the work is indispensable to the printing of such a list—for while I am not at present considering the feature of publication, it should be our ultimate goal—and the consultation and use of the list would be among the most valuable aids in securing its final completeness and most serviceable arrangement. Another important aspect of the work would be to indicate serials either totally lacking or very rarely found in American collections, and organization of a cooperative plan for the purchase of such items among various libraries. The Department of Agriculture, for instance, might appropriately become responsible for the acquisition of very rare horticultural serials occasionally needed by the smaller agricultural libraries, but not in frequent demand. Cooperative purchasing should also take into account the geographical factor; it would seem absurd, for instance, to have two copies of some rare but

important journal located in Washington, and no other in the whole United States.

RARITIES IN PERIODICALS

Before leaving the subject of periodicals let me call attention to one of the most difficult as well as one of the most fascinating opportunities: collecting data on early American journals and societies. There are several horticultural journals, mostly very fragmentary it is true, which are not noted by L. H. Bailey,* or to my knowledge, anywhere else, and in some cases a single number may be found in one library and another in a distant collection, so that no one knows exactly what or how much has ever been published. There have probably also been many reports and transactions of local societies, of which there is not the slightest record. So elusive is this kind of material that it is not safe to let pass, unless you absolutely know it to be common, any stray issue of an American report or journal, in any library or second-hand book store, or private ownership, or even in a catalog or bibliography, without taking note of it. An interesting example of this kind is *The Magazine of Gardening and Botany*, of which vol. 1, no. 1, January 1834, was published in Baltimore under the editorship of H. F. Dickehut. I have seen only this one issue and have never seen any allusion either to the journal or its editor. Again, only the other day, I noted in a bibliography of Dr. C. C. Parry, a paper published in the *Utah Pomologist*, for May, 1874, a title not in Bailey's list of journals, though given by Bolton.¹¹

SOCIETIES WITHOUT TRANSACTIONS

Here too, we may mention the horticultural societies which appear to have published few or no reports, but are chiefly immortalized by printed addresses at annual meetings and fairs, etc., while their actual transactions, if any, were in all probability printed in local newspapers. Such was the important society flourishing in New York from about 1824, the Pennsylvania and Maryland state societies started about 1830, and the New Haven County Society in the forties; while even the

Massachusetts Horticultural Society was largely represented by essays and addresses during the first decade or so after its establishment in 1829. Hence the record of what these various organizations did to stimulate the science and practice of horticulture in this country is chiefly to be sought in general agricultural journals or local newspapers. Sometimes valuable information is found in very remote sources, as for instance, an interesting letter by Robert Schomburgk on the horticultural societies of Philadelphia and New York, in the transactions of the Prussian society in 1830. I regret that I have not kept a list of the very local societies, like the Aiken (S. C.) Fruit-growing Society, which existed in 1859, on evidence of an address of that date by H. W. Ravenel, or the Scott County (Iowa) Horticultural Society, before which Dr. Parry gave a paper (noted in the bibliography already mentioned) which was printed in the *Western Weekly* of Davenport, Feb. 21, 1874. Even a bare list of names, it seems to me, would be useful, tho I cannot imagine anyone going to the pains of compiling it without becoming keenly interested also, in accumulating notes on the history of the societies themselves.

LITERATURE OF THE SEED AND NURSERY TRADE

Apropos of rare and fugitive material, let me adjure you never to throw away any trade catalogs of seed and nursery firms without consulting the Massachusetts Horticultural Society or the Library of the Department of Agriculture. Both these institutions have in recent years been slowly and painfully collecting just such material as is constantly being destroyed, though perhaps not so recklessly at present as in times past. Even the Department of Agriculture has not been without sin: I recall a set of the *Hamburger Garten-und Blumenzeitung* in some 40 volumes, in the original covers, which had one or more catalogs of plants, bulbs, seeds, etc., with nearly every issue. The person then in charge of binding in the Department Library consigned all these catalogs to the waste basket, and from the safe vantage of many years I dare confess that at that time I should probably have

done likewise, tho the material thus lost was possibly worth **much more** than the periodical itself, which might be duplicated now and then, as the catalogs cannot be.

Some explanation of the utility of trade catalogs may be in order. They are useful in supplying data in many connections: (a) new plants which have been exploited by the trade before receiving botanical recognition, (b) careless use of trade names, which makes it doubtful whether a plant sold and widely known under a given name is actually the botanical species entitled to that name; (c) interest in the date and place of notable advances in plant breeding, production of important hybrids, etc.; (d) origin and history of plants introduced into cultivation from a wild state or from other countries. The uncertainty surrounding the origin or introduction of some of our well-known cultivated plants is surprising, and there is always a chance that some item of information may have appeared in a trade catalog, long before it was taken up by the more enduring literature of the horticultural manuals, or even mentioned in periodicals.

Files of trade catalogs, then, are to be cherished, but on account of their great bulks, and probably rather infrequent use, it seems wise to concentrate them in a few collections, as those of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Department of Agriculture. The Missouri Botanical Garden also has a considerable file, notable for the possession of a few specially important foreign catalogs, but it has not for a number of years been so closely kept up.

It is not impossible that a systematic attempt may some day be made to do for garden varieties what the *Index Kewensis*¹⁹ aims to do for botanical species, by recording the first occurrence of names of plants brought into cultivation, as Morren and De Vos in their *Index bibliographique*²⁰ actu-

¹⁹ *Index Kewensis: an Enumeration of the Genera and species of flowering Plants, from the Time of Linnaeus to the year 1885.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1893-95. 4 v.
— *Supplementum I-IV (1886-1910).* Bruxelles & Oxford, 1901-13.

²⁰ Morren, Edouard, and De Vos, André.
Index Bibliographique de l'Hortus Belgicus . . . 1830 à 1880. [Bruxelles] Fédération des Sociétés d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1887.

ally did for ornamentals introduced or cultivated in Belgium, and as the earliest notice often occurs in trade lists, which in many cases have utterly disappeared, it is particularly important that we, in indexing periodicals, should not fail to record plant novelties quoted from catalogs, as well as the names of firms whose catalogs are mentioned: for instance the lists in *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung* of plants offered for sale by Deegen of Koestritz or Friedrich Adolph Haage, Jr., of Erfurt. The introduction of a given variety can often be traced to a certain firm, but there is sometimes great difficulty in discovering the exact date when it was first produced or distributed.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA

One of the facts strongly emphasized in my experience is the difficulty of obtaining biographical and bibliographical data in connection with special subjects like horticulture. In case of persons like Philip Miller or Loudon or A. J. Downing or Duhamel du Monceau or others similarly identified with the literature, one may expect to find all the essential data in horticultural reference books; but if, as frequently occurs, important contributions to horticultural knowledge are made by physicians, members of the clergy or monastic orders, business men and legislators (though the latter is not usual in the United States, it is necessary to call to our aid biographical and historical works dealing with the profession, the sect or occupation of the author. A case in point is that of Edward Sprague Rand, who wrote many floricultural treatises from about 1863 to 1884, when he lost his life in a steamboat disaster, altho Library of Congress printed cards give the date of his death as 1897. The information given in horticultural journals is very meager, but refers to Rand as a Boston lawyer, and one would be more likely to discover the essential facts about him in the records of the legal profession than in those of gardening. On the other hand, general reference books of apparently remote interest often yield information on persons who are otherwise very elusive. Suggestive examples of this are

found in two recent papers by W. Roberts²¹ in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the one dealing with botanists, the other with gardeners, both based on data obtained from a search of *Musgrave's Obituary*.²² Of course one would naturally make use of local history, genealogies, and collected and individual biography, while there is also a vast amount of material on the lives and work of authors, plant breeders and collectors, etc., in horticultural journals and reports, which should either be brought together in the course of regular comprehensive indexing, or which might be made the object of special work in this direction. I used to dream of something similar to Britten and Boulger's "Index to British and Irish Botanists,"²³ for persons of horticultural interest, but after collecting quantities of biographical notes along this line, I doubt whether such a compilation would be worth while; the data, however, would be indispensable to the editor of a critical bibliography of horticulture, and a card index of such material would probably be frequently called upon to furnish information. A very natural and desirable outcome of the quest for biographical and bibliographical data would moreover be the production of a series of horticultural biographies—not merely such as are commonly published at the time of the death of a contemporary, but sketches compiled from more or less in accessible sources, of older, often almost unknown authors and horticulturists, after the fashion of the many excellent biographies published in *Le Jardin*, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and *The Garden*.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

There are many aids to historical research in the field of horticulture in existing works on the history of agriculture and gardening, and treatises of the kind of which Candolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants"²⁴ is

²¹ Roberts, William.

Some 17th and 18th Century Gardeners. *Gard. Chron.* III. v. 62, p. 235-236. Dec. 15, 1917.

²² — Some little known botanists. *Gard. Chron.*, v. 68, p. 147. Mar. 29, 1919.

²³ Musgrave, Sir William.

Obituary Prior to 1800 (as far as relates to England, Scotland, and Ireland) London, 1899-1901. 6 v. (Publications of the Harleian Society, v. 44-49).

²⁴ Britten, James, and Boulger, G. S.

A Biographical Index of British and Irish Botanists. London, West, Newman & Co., 1893.

a conspicuous example, but these form only a small proportion of the sources to be investigated. Allusion has already been made to the trade literature, and there is of course much to be found in periodicals, but for study of early American horticulture, one of the chief sources of information is found in newspaper files. These of course will not be found in many of the agricultural libraries, tho they may occasionally be accessible in nearby collections. Tho difficult and tedious in the extreme, the search of local papers is sometimes rewarded by mention of experiments with crops, new and marvelous fruits and vegetables of local production, personal data, advertisements of seeds and "garden sass," which are not to be found anywhere else. Still more difficult than searching of newspapers is the examination of manuscripts, but journals, letters, account books, and even legal documents may yield significant bits of gardening history, as exchange of seeds and plants between correspondents (of great interest from the point of view of plant introduction and distribution), data on prices of seeds, tools and garden produce, or wages of garden labor, notes on climate in relation to plants, etc. Local history and natural history are also to be considered, as well as description and travel, biographies and published diaries and letters, also early popular and literary magazines, and miscellanies, to say nothing of the transactions of what we call learned societies, in early periods covering a wide range of economic and practical topics, as those of the American Philosophical and Royal Society of London.

An interesting research is detailed by P. L. Ricker²⁵ in *Science* for July 14, 1916. It was desired to locate a revised copy of William Coxe's "View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees," with many important additions, known to have been left in manuscript at the time of the author's death in 1831, which had completely disappeared from common knowledge, and Mr. Ricker undertook to apply genealogical methods to the task. Various local histories and genealogical sources were examined and a

number of Coxe's descendants discovered, to whom letters were sent, and from one of them was obtained a chart of the family which, while it did not give the addresses, did give places of birth, and with this clue telephone and other directories were searched and addresses found for some 25 other descendants. Letters were in turn sent to these, and one of them proved to have the precious manuscript in his possession. This work, which is now in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, is especially valuable for its data on a number of fruit diseases, made prior to any published accounts of the same.

In hunting for clues to the authorship of an early American book I have myself personally examined hundreds of volumes, including local newspapers prior to the Revolution, files of literary and miscellaneous periodicals of the latter 18th and early 19th century, personal diaries, local history and description of Virginia in Italian, French, German and English, book notices and catalogs of libraries existing before or shortly after 1800, even sermons and poems; and while yielding slight results as to the particular object of inquiry, the search has turned up some very interesting bits of gardening history, and is an excellent illustration of the diverse sources wherein the letter may be found.

For early European interest in plant introduction, we turn not only to agricultural books, but to such travels in the Levant as Busbecq's "Epistolicae Turcicae,"²⁶ or Belon's "Observations de Plusieurs Singularitez et Choses Memorables Trouvées en Grèce, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie et Autres Pays Estranges,"²⁷ or to the life and

²⁵ Ricker, P. L.
A Valuable Unpublished Work on Pomology.
Science, n. s., v. 44, p. 62-64, Jh. 14, 1916.

²⁶ Busbecq, O. G. de.
Epistolicae Turcicae Quatuor. Parisiis, E. Beys, 1589.

²⁷ Belon, Pierre.
Les Observations de Plusieurs Singularitez & Choses Memorables, Trouvées en Grèce, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie & Autres Pays Estranges. Anvers, C. Plantin, 1555.

²⁸ Gassendi, Pierre.
Viri Illustris Nicolai Claudii Fabricii de Peiresce Vita. Parisiis, S. Cramoisy, 1641.

²⁹ Peiresce, N. C. F. de.
Lettres de Peiresce, Publié par Ph. Tamesey de Larroque. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1886-98.
7 v.

letters of Peirese,²⁰ the friend of Clusius and other naturalists of his day (1580-1637), who was zealous in the introduction of new plants at his estates in Provence.

CRITICAL WORK ON OLD BOOKS

Unhappily the really old gardening books, especially English ones, appear to be in such demand from collectors, that our agricultural libraries, with their modest funds, are not likely to compass very many of them. A census of 16th and 17th century books in the United States might reveal many choice volumes in private hands, while showing regrettable deficiencies in this particular line in our library collections. Many of these works moreover, printed in time when labor was relatively cheaper than paper and ink, were issued in such small editions as to be today practically nonexistent. "The Profitable Instruction for Kitchen Gardens," of Richard Gardner (London 1590),²¹ was said by Mrs. Cecil in her "History of Gardening in England,"²² to have been mentioned by Lowndes, but no copy had been traced by her, so that the one advertised by Quaritch a year or so ago may be practically unique. This issue of small editions naturally led to frequent reprints, and together with the common practice of anonymity, helps to explain the extensive production of plagiarists. It thus occurs that we rarely find two copies of certain works precisely alike, while on the other hand, similar or practically identical contents often masquerade under several different authors or titles. All these factors render it difficult, when we get references to some of these books, and even sometimes in handling the volumes themselves, to identify the author or original source of the work. If we could have access to all other publications on the subject for about the same period, the difficulty might be settled by comparison, but in absence of the books themselves, we seize upon all sorts of notes and allusions to assist in identifying our titles and establishing their relationship to others. In particular I recall an article by R. P. Brotherston²³ in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, giving a digest of a very rare carnation book: "Le

Jardinage des Oeillets," par L. B. (Paris, 1647),²⁴ which I have been unable to locate in this country, but from this summary one may easily recognize the "Traité des Oeillets" in Pierre Morin's "Remarques Nécessaires pour la Culture des Fleurs" . . . Nouvelle édition,²⁵ as derived from the same source, if indeed not entirely taken from the earlier work. This is but a single instance of the utility of studies of this kind, and it is worth noting that there have been many by Brotherston, Gibault, Payne, Bunyard and others in England and France, which are absolutely without a counterpart in this country, and made primarily from the literary or bibliographical standpoint, rather than that of the scientific or practical horticulturalist. This is not to say that practical and scientific knowledge do not play an important part in such work, but merely to suggest the possibilities open to the zealous bibliographer in the study of books as books. And while we in this country have comparatively few of these critical old books to deal with, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the majority of those which come into our hands present some difficulties. When the latter have been successfully cleared up, it is all the more important, therefore, that the results should not be lost; in case cards are to be printed, rather full explanatory notes may sometimes be given, but in many other cases the publication of a more extended bibliographical note is clearly advisable. Even if the point brought out proves not to be absolutely new and original, the chances are good that no one has called attention to it for a hundred years or so. Every once in a while I discover discrepancies explained by some early authority, as Haller's "Bibliotheca Botanica" (1771-72),²⁶ but overlooked by later bibliographers.

²⁰ Gardner, Richard.

Profitable Instructions for the Manuring, Sowing and Planting of Kitchen Gardens, London, Alldie for E. White, 1590.

²¹ Brotherston, R. P.

The Carnation in French Literature. *Gard. Chron.* v. 39, 97. Feb. 1906.

²² Le Jardinage des Oeillets, par L. B. Paris, L. Roullanger, 1647.

²³ Morin, Pierre.

Remarques Nécessaires Pour la Culture des Fleurs. Nouvelle éd. Lyon, C. Amy, 1686.

²⁴ Haller, Albrecht von.

Bibliotheca Botanica. Tiguri, Orell, Fuessli et Soc., 1771-72. 2 v.

EDITING

I wish to call attention to one field of activity which is not strictly bibliographical, although it requires a high degree of bibliographical insight and experience; this is the editing, indexing and translating of the agricultural classics, which are essential to a knowledge of the history of plants under cultivation. The early Latin and Greek authors have been many times edited, and there are English versions of the *Scriptores* and *Geoponika*, but there are many important writers down into the 18th century, who are little known, partly because of their rarity, and partly because they have not been exploited. Colerus²⁰ and Hohberg²¹ are indeed rare; Herrera²² has I think, been translated only into Italian, although there is a comparatively modern Spanish edition; even the work of Crescenzi,²³ which was richly represented among incunabula, and between 1500 and 1851 had possibly two score editions in Latin, French, Italian and German, is comparatively little known.

Even if all the wisdom of these old writers has been condensed into the modern treatises, which I venture to doubt, the individual flavor of their work cannot be thus transmitted, and without this our conception of the literature of agriculture and gardening is apt to be dry and dull. The rarity of these books is a strong argument for bringing them to wider notice, and while modern editions or complete English translations are utterly impracticable in most cases, it would be inspiring to have summaries of the portions on plants and cultivation, with well chosen and carefully translated extracts.

In this connection I would also mention the value and interest of matter relating to gardening excerpted from old books other than agricultural, and commonly supposed to have no bearing on the subject. An example of this kind recently appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* under the title: "On the Walled Garden," being a translation with explanatory notes, by F. M. Graves,²⁴ from *Le Menagier de Paris*,²⁵ a late 14th century manuscript published by the Société des Bibliophiles in 1846. This gives a

suggestion of what might be done for American horticultural history, by a series of contributions to accessible journals, comprising the material on gardening to be found in books on American history and description of the colonial period, or to be gleaned from manuscript sources, etc. While the works from which coherent garden documents could be extracted may not be very numerous, there are quantities of fragmentary items which might be used in interesting notes on the horticulture of particular periods or localities, or special aspects of cultivation. An example of the abundance and interesting use of such material is found in Miss Tabor's "Old-Fashioned Gardening,"²⁶ the historical portion of which is largely composed of data on early American gardening, painstakingly collected from a large number of miscellaneous sources.

PRACTICABILITY

It is perhaps superfluous to suggest the two factors indispensable to such undertakings as I have outlined: (a) the library worker with a passionate zeal for research and great persistence in the prosecution of aims which lie somewhat outside the range of everyday routine, and (b) the library sufficiently catholic and far-sighted to realize the advantages of bibliographical thoroughness and specialization. One cannot lightly recommend to already overburdened librarians tasks which involve considerable time, nor is it practicable for the average

²⁰ Colerus, Johann. *Oeconomia Ruralis et Domestica*. Mayntz, N. Heyl, 1643-51. (1st ed. Wittenbergae, 1597.)

²¹ Hohberg, W. H., Freiherr von Hochberg. *Georgica Curiosa Aucta*. Nürnberg, M. Endters, 1701-15. 2 v. (1st ed. Nürnberg, 1687.)

²² Herrera, G. A. de. *Agricultura General*. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1818-19. 3 v. (1st ed., "Obra de Agricultura," Alcala de Henares, Arnao Guillen de Brocar, 1513.)

²³ Crescenzi, Pietro de. *Trattato della Agricoltura. Ridotto a Migliore Lezione da Bartolomeo Sorio*. Verona, Vicentini e Franchini, 1851. 3 v. (1st ed. "Opus Ruralium Commodorum," Augsburg, Joh. Schüssler, 14 Kal. Mar. 1471.)

²⁴ Graves, F. M. *On the Walled Garden*. *Gard. Chron.*, v. 65, p. 105-106. Mar. 8, 1919.

²⁵ *Le Menagier de Paris*. Paris, J. Pichon pour la Société des Bibliophiles Français, 1846. (Written between June 1392 and Sept. 1394.)

²⁶ Tabor, Grace. *Old-fashioned gardening: a history and a reconstruction*. New York, McBride, Nast & Company, 1913.

library to grant its assistants unlimited leisure for research which may seem unproductive so far as the library is concerned. But I would call attention to the fact that in this country much of the bibliographical work in the field of horticultural botany is not being done by those specially trained for that kind of work, but by the scientists. Are we essentially incompetent to handle it, or is it not rather through sheer inadvertence that we have overlooked the opportunity? Do not misunderstand me if I say in this connection that there is danger of dwelling too much on cooperation and too little on specialization; the former too often aims only at visible and tangible results, and necessarily fails to take into account individual adaptations for peculiar lines of work. Let us therefore encourage the spirit of personal research, endeavoring to direct it into channels of ultimate usefulness, and by coordinating the work of individuals, make it as generally available as possible. It should be evident that a large fund of special personal qualifications in various departments of science and literature is a rich asset to any library, and as for the individual rewards, I am convinced that the literature of agriculture and horticulture offers to librarians and bibliographers opportunities for monuments of scholarship no less dignified even if less conspicuous, than some of those which have already been established by fellow librarians in general literature and history or in other sciences.

Even if the interest of such work does not result in exhaustive researches in horticultural history and bibliography, there is a distinct gain, if when any rare material is discovered, any confused identity of books or authors cleared up, or new light thrown on garden plants, it can be put on record, to save others the tedious search for the same information. This to a great extent implies publication, and brings out the fact that whereas horticultural journals in this country seldom get beyond reviews of current literature, there are several of the British and French ones which give a good deal of consideration to bibliographical research. The inference is that save in connection with horticultural monographs, little research is going on in the United States, but there is certainly an abundance of material to work upon, so fascinating that some of our journals might be only too glad to make use of it.

CONCLUSION

The maintenance of a check list of American horticultural books; making indexes for important periodicals; compiling a list of all known horticultural serials; collecting data on the nursery and seed trade, on authors and books, and on the plants and processes of horticulture; together with the interpretation of such data, and publication of notes and documents for the aid of other students; these and other fields of investigation are before you, and I greatly envy you the joy of discovery which may await you there.

BINDING AND ARRANGEMENT OF BRITISH BLUE BOOKS

BY WILLIAM TEAL, *Superintendent of Delivery, John Crerar Library, Chicago*

In presenting this paper before the College and Reference section of the American Library Association I realize that there are perhaps not very many libraries which subscribe to the British Parliamentary Papers, but from the number of requests that we have received concerning them I judge the number is increasing and I am informed that they have trouble in keeping them

arranged so that they may be of use before being bound. It is therefore with the hope that by explaining how they are arranged at The John Crerar Library and thus help in solving their difficulties that I have been asked to prepare this paper.

To those who are not familiar with the British Blue Books, as the Parliamentary papers are commonly known, let me explain

that they are in two series, namely: Sessional Papers of the House of Lords and Sessional Papers of the House of Commons. The former is composed of the House of Lords papers and bills and papers by command. The latter consists of House of Commons Reports and Papers, House of Commons Bills and Papers by command. The Papers by command are listed in each series as they are presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty. Each division of each series has a distinct method of numbering, as for instance the House of Lords Papers and Bills have their numbers enclosed in parentheses, the House of Commons Bills have the word "Bill" preceding the number, the House of Commons Reports and Papers have the number only, and the Papers by Command have Cd preceding the number and the whole enclosed in brackets. Since this paper was written some of the 1919 Sessional Papers have arrived and I notice they have changed the Cd to Cmd. The Papers by Command are numbered continuously through several sessions until they reach five figures or the Sovereign changes when they begin to renumber from one. The other divisions renumber for each session. Having learned this method of numbering one can tell at a glance when seeing a paper to which series and division it belongs.

A check list is published monthly and quarterly. Each quarterly list cumulates from the beginning of the year, so that the last quarterly list is the **check list** for the year.

These are shelved at the Delivery Desk in that Reading Room. When the papers are received and turned over to me I arrange them in order according to the series and division for checking. In going over them I watch for Reports of Committees and Royal Commissions or any bill which I think may be called for and turn them over to the reference librarians that they may make note of them. Just at present we are making note of all the Reports from the Ministry of Reconstruction. The Fisher Educational Bill is very much in demand at

present writing. These reports and bills are kept near the Delivery Desk so that they are easily accessible when wanted.

After the papers are checked they are taken to the shelves and placed in boxes which are specially made for them. These boxes are made of light wood and are $34\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with two partitions inside. You will readily see from these dimensions that a box will just fill a shelf and accommodate the quarto size papers. The front side of the box is hinged at the bottom with a flap on the top of the box to keep it in place when the box is closed. In shelving the papers in the boxes they are arranged in numerical order exactly as they appear in the check list with **space left** for those papers reserved at the Delivery Desk. The boxes are then labeled with the first and last number of the series and division.

The papers can not be bound until the title pages, tables of contents, and the indexes have arrived which is generally about a year and a half after the close of the Session. The volumes are then made up and sent to the bindery. The index forms the last volume of each series.

As was stated in the beginning the Papers by Command are printed in each series, but, as we subscribe for only one set they are bound in the House of Lords series. . . . If not called for by the House of Lords index, the Paper is inserted in its place in the House of Commons series. There are not more than three or four Papers by Command that are not bound in the House of Lords series. In the table of contents of those volumes of the House of Commons series from which the Papers by Command are missing a written reference in red ink is made to those volumes of the House of Lords series that contain the missing papers. A printed pink slip is also inserted in front of each table of contents in which such reference is made, explaining the reference. Because of these missing Papers by Command and in order to make volumes of sufficient size it is frequently necessary to run several volumes of the House of Commons series into one. When all the

papers of a volume are missing the table of contents is bound with the preceding volume. In two or three of the volumes an octavo is bound with the quarto but in general the octavo volumes are separated from the quarto.

After the books are returned from the bindery they are turned over to the Card Department to be sent to the Classifiers for Library of Congress Analyticals. They are then shelved, and when the cards are filed in the Public Catalog the Blue Books are in demand.

The Catalog of Parliamentary Papers 1801-1900 and its Supplement 1901-1910 published by King & Son is of great assistance in locating material in the Blue Books. It would be a great help though if

they gave the number of the paper and the year instead of the year only. Each item is numbered and placed in brackets which at first glance makes one think it is a Paper by Command.

Before drawing this to a close let me call to your attention that often a paper is called a Blue Book when it does not belong to the Parliamentary Papers but to the Official Publications which are issued by the official branches of the government such as the Home Office, the Admiralty and the Board of Trade. They also issue a monthly and quarterly check list similar to the Parliamentary Papers. Sometimes an Official Publication is made a Parliamentary Paper and in such cases the number of the paper is given in the check list.

ARE SUBSCRIPTION CIRCULATING LIBRARIES NEEDED?

"For some reason or another the circulating library system has not taken root in America" says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Attempts have been made, but with small success. Perhaps the reason is the efficiency of the American public libraries. The public libraries of America, as every one knows, allow their readers to take books to their homes. Some of the assistants even help clumsy readers to pack the parcel. All of the public libraries in Great Britain also allow readers to take books home. The London Library, a veritable circulating British Museum, permits its subscribers to take away as many books as they need.

"... Useful and agreeable as the American system of lending libraries is, it hardly takes the place of the English circulating library. The public libraries of America, with the best intentions, are seldom able to supply the newest books. A determined Englishman can make Mudie supply him with the newest books. Besides, calling for a book and having it left at your house are very different things. To many people in England a compensation for living in a remote part of the country is the arrival of the weekly Mudie box. The mere fact of

writing the postcard on the previous Sunday giving a list of the new books required forces the householder to be interested in current literature. . ."

A letter to the editor of the Review of New Books page of the *Chicago Daily News* voices the difficulty in obtaining new books experienced even by readers living within reach of an efficient large public library.

"Here am I, too poor to buy these many gorgeously described books, which the page makes me long for. . . Can't the book page do something for folks like me. Can't some scheme be figured out by the good minds that contribute to the page whereby the poor men and women whose money is all used up buying food for the body can procure food for the mind? Couldn't some sort of club be formed of the book page readers, the initiation and dues of which would give the members the privilege of borrowing books? Or couldn't you persuade some bookstore to form a library with the books that become shopworn and charge a modest sum for membership or for a borrowing privilege? I wish the page and its contributors would interest themselves in the idea. Of course, there is the public library, but you know what the public library is. Put this idea up to your readers and see if it isn't hailed with delight and many good suggestions."

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

BY ELLWOOD H. MCCLELLAND, *Technology Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.*

"Books for Workers" sounds like a topic of universal appeal, for almost everyone at least *thinks* he works; but probably this assemblage will sanction the interpretation that we are to consider primarily those who work with their hands rather than with their heads and that the books to be considered should be such as will tend to improve the handiwork by introducing or increasing the element of headwork.

If in this connection I invite your attention to my text as recorded in the 600 class of Dewey, it is not only because my observation has been largely in that field but because so many of the books on industrial pursuits belong there.

The best use of these books, however, presupposes a basis in the 500 or "pure science" class; that is, a worker in almost any technical or trade pursuit will work all the better for having some acquaintance with elementary mathematics and physics, at least.

But the selection of your books on pure science is less difficult. Books do not go out of date so rapidly. In many cases they are text-books which have stood the test of class work and been corrected and improved by revision, and a text-book that has acquired an extensive use is likely to be a pretty fair book in its particular field. In general, the authors are likely to be men of higher intellectual attainments than are the writers who produce many of our industrial manuals. Another point well worth noting is that in the books on pure science you are more likely to find dependable bibliographies of a general nature which will prove useful in book selection—not for new material, of course, but to fill in gaps and strengthen your collection. In mathematics, the first subdivision of Dewey's 500 class, we have in G. A. Miller's "Historical Introduction to Mathematical Literature," a little book which may be read like a story and which constitutes a valuable and dependable guide

to the literature—particularly the reference literature—of mathematics.

In astronomy, the "Beginners' Star Book," by Kelvin McKready, pseud. for E. G. Murphy) contains an excellent bibliography. This book, by the way, is the best popular guide to identification of stars and constellations.

Good annotated bibliographies of the elementary literature of physics are found in "A Textbook of Physics," edited by A. W. Duff, and the more advanced literature is noted in "General Physics" by W. S. Franklin and Barry MacNutt.

For biology and botany we have the rather old lists in "Teaching of Biology in the Secondary School," by F. E. Lloyd and M. A. Bigelow; also an excellent list on botany in W. S. Ganong's "Teaching Botanist."

In the unguarded moment when I made the rash promise to speak at this meeting, it was with the vague idea that my obligation could be most easily fulfilled by listing some of the books for workers and commenting thereon—but we have a multiplicity of lists of various kinds and the result of adding another to the number would probably be to confuse rather than to instruct; so, abandoning that idea before acting on it, I wrote to your president, Mr. Paine, about two weeks ago, suggesting an attempt to consider certain points in book selection and use, to the end that our books shall not only be dependable in themselves but that they shall, so far as possible, be adapted to the use of the particular reader to whom we give them.

What I have to offer is not a thoro or logical treatment, but merely a group of more or less haphazard suggestions, rather negative in tone, as they relate mainly to things to be avoided or to be approached with care. The hints offered are not based on experience in one library alone, but suggested by inquiries and requests from other sources. The books mentioned are given mainly by way of illustration, with no in-

*Read before the New York Library Association at Richfield Springs, Sept. 11, 1919.

tention of offering a list of titles on any subject.

Judicious selection of books in the 600 or "useful arts" class, is not an easy matter. The diversity of subjects is great and constantly increasing and the literature for our guidance in selection is quite scanty. The current library publications which give information regarding new technical books are so well known that they need not be considered here. Numerous special lists have appeared, but in many cases these must be used with discretion. Sometimes they are issued by those interested in the sale of books. Even the A. L. A.—to which we should be entitled to look for authoritative information—has, unfortunately, placed its imprint on some special lists in which certain books are very unwisely chosen for the purpose they are *apparently* intended to serve.

In both our library school training and our public library practice much attention is given to selection of fiction. Books are read or closely examined before purchasing and those which are at all likely to be harmful are carefully safeguarded by a "minor label" or some other device. Our technical books, however, are in many cases bought simply by title, and the good and bad are put together on the shelves with no "warning device," and no attempt to help the public in discriminating between them. Yet the man who reads a worthless novel probably loses nothing but his own time, while the man who consults an inaccurate book for a technical formula or an industrial process is in danger of losing both time and money.

I wish I could give you a definite code for book selection; I wish I could find such a code for my own use, but, unfortunately, there is no royal road to selection of technical books.

You have no doubt been told to consider the author carefully; and the standing and experience of the author do afford valuable clues under certain conditions but you will find this evidence valuable only so long as the author confines his efforts to the field in which he is trained. When an author produces a new book every six months, each in a different field, there is justification for

challenging the merits of these books and examining them before buying. It is unwise to jump at the conclusion that a new book on gas-engines must be "O. K." solely because the author has previously written a good one on wireless telegraphy or on poultry. The work of the "hack" writer constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to building up a clean-cut, dependable technical collection and, as his work is made possible largely thru the commercial instincts of certain publishers, the publisher of technical books is a highly important matter. Books published by McGraw, Wiley, Van Nostrand, The Ronald Press, or the Chemical Publishing Company, for example, are very likely to be reliable from the technical standpoint and satisfactory from the standpoint of English expression. Some of these books are too highly technical for the "practical" man but they can usually be examined before buying and one publisher at least, expressly stipulates that money will be refunded for books found to be beyond the technical grasp of the purchaser. Many good books for workers are published by Drake or by Henley. These are characteristically "practical" and therefore written in less scholarly fashion, in many cases necessitating considerable attention to editing if they are to be free from faulty English. This is important, because it is the man untrained in English who has the greatest need of clear and explicit instruction. To give a poorly written technical book to a workman handicapped by a limited acquaintance with English expression, is as unwise as the policy of the farmer who intentionally planted his corn in crooked rows because the hired man would probably be drunk when he cultivated it.

Of course some good books are published privately and by minor publishers. I am endeavoring only to make the point that the publisher who confines his attention to technical books, is not only better able to evaluate the importance of various subjects but is likely to have higher standards in regard to technical accuracy and correct expression. The percentage of technical books you can afford to buy from the standard technical publisher is higher than in the case of the general publisher.

Some of our best books are British works published by such houses as Longmans and Griffin, but, in general, for the use of amateurs, whether juvenile or adult, the American book is to be preferred; not only because of differences in terminology but because statements which are facts in England may be fallacies in America. In a British book on gardening you will probably recognize the vegetables mentioned but will not be able to identify the varieties recommended; and you will, of course, find that the dates of planting and harvesting are all wrong for America. A British draftsman customarily represents his drawings in a manner entirely different from that employed in America. For our terms "gasoline" and "kerosene," respectively, the British engineer uses "petrol" and "paraffine". British works on geology do not designate the geological strata in accordance with American practice.

These few comments are not criticisms of the British book *in itself*, but in relation to American conditions. Our books would be equally objectionable in England for *amateur readers*. It is largely a matter of geography and we should differentiate in the same way among American books on certain subjects. Some of you may have in your libraries, a very attractive little work called "Home Vegetable Gardening from A to Z" (by Adolph Kruhm) but as it is written with special reference to Pacific Coast conditions you have probably found it less directly valuable than books by Edith L. Fullerton or Liberty Hyde Bailey, written right in your own state.

In these days the possibilities in book illustration are so great that most books which are at all adapted to it are illustrated in some way, and the nature of these illustrations affords at least a slight clue to the fitness of the book for its purpose. Photographic reproductions in half-tones are the best illustrations for certain purposes; for example, showing wild flowers or methods of gardening, or showing the position of the workman's hands in holding woodworking tools, but for illustrating mechanical equipment the half-tone is of slight value except for the absolute beginner who cannot interpret

any other kind of illustration. The engineer or trained machinist works from a blue print, and books for his purpose should be illustrated with line drawings, either zinc etching or wax engraving.

In the field of technical literature use discretion in buying books in sets or series. Very often a number of books which have been published on the same general subject, will later be grouped together and uniformly bound as a library or cyclopedia of that subject. Regardless of the merits of the separate volumes and the fact that all may be on parts of the same subject, it is very likely that they will fail to cover that subject with any thoroughness or uniformity, and they may vary widely in date. With a set of this sort you achieve about the same result you would by assembling a dozen county and state maps, old and new, and cataloging them as an atlas of the United States. Many of the so-called "cyclopedias" of technical subjects are partly made up of monographs which are also available separately at a low price, and which will in this form better serve the purpose of a lending collection.

Every now and then we have a valuable series of technical books, but sometimes the very excellence and success of the series constitutes an inducement to the publishers to continue the series indefinitely even at the expense of quality.

The general hints here given are, naturally, subject to numerous exceptions. For instance, Halsey's little book on machine shop work (mentioned below) is illustrated mainly with half-tone cuts which are intelligently selected and will be of much aid to the beginner. A recent book on "Steam Engine Troubles" by H. Hamkens may be recommended, in spite of defects in English, because of the merits of its text in other respects and its drawings. (The book is concerned mainly with defects in engine design—not with remedying troubles in operation.) Regarding the remissness of some general publishers in the matter of technical books, a gratifying exception is D. C. Shafer's "Beginning Electricity" an excellent elementary book published by Harpers. Regarding the fallacy of purchasing "cyclopedias" and "sets," notable exceptions

are "Modern Business" published in 24 volumes by the Alexander Hamilton Institute; and "Machinery's Encyclopedia" (7 v. Industrial Press) which is one of the most valuable reference works ever published.

The problem of selecting business books is one of considerable difficulty. "Business" is a broad and fertile field and there are many good books within its boundaries. Usually, it will be found that the most helpful books are those dealing with specific subjects rather than with the entire field. For example: the good books now available on business correspondence, indexing and filing, office management, auditing, etc., are likely to be of greater value than books with such titles as "How to be a Cracker-jack Business Man." Of course, books of the inspirational sort are in considerable demand, and some of them are worth while. We are, however, in danger of getting an exaggerated idea of the real value of some of the business books, because our statistics of the use of books are inflated by the endeavors of the man who comes back for a second book in the hope of finding in it what he failed to find in the first. Many of these books are like the "war quality" safety match—it takes four or five to accomplish what one is supposed to do.

We should at least demand that our business books shall be businesslike. One never-failing source of wonder is the array of "business" books which are devoid of methodical arrangement, unprovided with table of contents, and published with no index at all, or with one lacking in all the principles of proper index-making.

Book selection should be influenced by the books already in the collection—probably not so much by the number of books as by their nature, for in the average library it is more important to have books considering the subject from several angles than to have a large number all written from the same angle. This consideration perhaps concerns the use rather than the selection of books, but you cannot use the books if you do not have them.

In the rather scanty advice that has been given on technical book selection, one point that has usually been stressed is "Get the new books." This is highly important if the new books themselves are important; but

merit, and not newness alone, should be considered. Probably most of us could cite instances of certain fads in connection with which we bought new books that may have pleased our patrons at the time but certainly did them no permanent good. One instance some of you may recall was a widely heralded scheme of intensive poultry culture offering great possibilities as it provided for raising approximately one hen per square foot of ground. Many libraries bought this book and in certain library publications it was recommended as being low in price and of great interest to readers. Now that the system is pretty generally discredited those libraries which did not buy the book can have the satisfaction of knowing that they probably saved both time and money for some amateurs.

A point to keep in mind is that not everything which purports to be new and desirable is necessarily new. In view of the present zealous attention to the literature of trade and vocational education, some of you may be interested and perhaps surprised to know that engineering as a vocation was considered more than half a century ago in an excellent little book which has something to say about many problems which we are prone to consider as quite recent developments—problems such as thorough English instruction for engineers; lack of proper engineering text-books and remedies therefor; executive control of men; and system in shops and factories. These problems are not treated at great length, of course, though the author admits that he may be thought to have given too much attention to "system" and defends his course on the ground of the importance of the subject.

The book itself is entitled "How to Become a Successful Engineer." (1) I don't know when it was first published but it had reached a third edition in 1867. Though the book is characterized by good English and good sense, and the general standard is higher than in many modern vocational books, it would not be the best book to give the beginner to-day because of the vastly changed conditions during the last half century; but it affords evidence of the fact that things which some of our writers herald as new, and attempt to settle promptly, were not unconsidered at a much earlier date.

In these days so many hurriedly written technical books are appearing that if we attempt to buy them merely by title we are bound to go wrong with some of them. It may be better to wait for a review in a reputable journal, or perhaps someone qualified to judge will be willing to give the library his opinion. In any case some knowledge of the book is essential to good service later.

It does not always take an extensive knowledge of the subject to see that some of the books are worthless. There is a book on popular astronomy which, in a recent library publication, was recommended for Boy Scout work. In this book the instruction is far from clear, names of stars are misspelled and absolutely incorrect statements are made. A Boy Scout who is handicapped by this book and learns his astronomy in spite of it deserves some credit. Yet it is a very simple matter to check up some of the defects of this book. All that is necessary is to compare some of the author's crude sketches of the sky itself and it is at once evident that one or the other is wrong. A little book on chemistry which has just appeared and which, unfortunately, has been reviewed without adverse criticism, in at least one journal, is absolutely misleading and it is a very harmful book to give to the amateur for whom it is avowedly intended. Yet it takes no knowledge of chemistry to condemn this book. A knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic is enough to disclose some of its errors.

Tho a knowledge of the subject is desirable in examining a book, we sometimes fail to use the general information we have. If in a book on geology we find the statement that two and two make five we let it go unchallenged because we know nothing about geology. We are sometimes afflicted with a sort of phobophobia—a fear that we will be afraid of the subject, and thus quite often we overlook the obvious, and fail to bring to our aid the general knowledge that we do have.

An author who makes a thoro study of any subject usually finds that there are some points he must leave unsettled, but in the case of some of our recent popular

books which seem expressly designed for misinformation of the inquiring mind, the authors are unhampered by any uncertainty. One of the most misleading books I have seen, published a few years ago, calls attention to the illustrations as being of as much value as the text. That may be true, but most of the illustrations are inaccurate. Some are from drawings which are inaccurate and some are from photographs which are incorrectly labeled. The author of the astronomy mentioned above admits it is quite good and the author of the book on chemistry says that to get a good introduction to chemistry all that is necessary is to read his book. The assurance with which some of these authors approach their subjects reminds one of the small boy who was very clever at drawing and had received much praise and encouragement. He was good and he knew he was good. One day he was working busily when his mother asked, "What are you drawing, Willie?" and Willie said, "Oh, I'm makin' a picture of God." His mother, aghast, replied, "Why Willie, nobody knows how He looks," and Willie made reply, "Well, all they gotta do is stick around. They'll know when I get *this* done."

In helping the worker in his work we should encourage him to read and study such things as will eventually lead him to the more solid technical literature. If the worker is a beginner in any vocation, of course, he should not be given things beyond his grasp, and perhaps he can use only the popular book, but the library is running the risk that he may know enough about the subject to detect fallacies. If in his first library experience he has the misfortune to get some obviously inaccurate book he may lose faith in the library; and in our library work we must be careful not to discourage the beginner. Some years ago in a discussion of botanical education a scientist was quoted as saying "While the high school is not for the training of specialists, it certainly is not to kill them off," his grievance being that high school instruction was frequently such as to deter a student who might otherwise have made botany a profession.

The youth who is partly decided on a

vocation is apt to be pretty enthusiastic about it; and if the literature he gets reveals only the rosy side he may be led into a pursuit in which he will be unhappy and unsuccessful. As the new vocational literature comes along, put greatest trust in that which is not overflavored with salesmanship, which does not attempt to convert every reader to the work it represents, but which sets forth both the opportunities and the difficulties, the advantages and the drawbacks and provides unbiased data upon which to base a sane and intelligent decision.

Not many years ago we had what might be termed an epidemic of popular books on how to be happy and prosperous on a small farm, and, as a result, a good many city residents were lured into work for which they were in every way unfitted. Most of you would recognize the titles of some of the books if I should mention them. If you will compare them with Edward O. Dean's "Opportunities in Farming," I think you will find that the latter is a much more valuable asset in the permanent collection of any public library. It is a judicious treatment which should serve to counteract the influence of the other type of book.

The misleading book is worse than useless, and in public library work, whether reference or circulating, one of the most important things is getting the right book to the right patron—fitting the book to the request. What would probably be the most illuminating statistics of library service are seldom kept and never officially published. Figures showing the proportion of satisfied patrons or the percentage of questions satisfactorily answered should give a better idea of what the library is doing for the community than can be obtained from statistics of the number of books issued, because the figures of book use are likely to be to some extent inversely as the character of the service rendered; that is, with high-grade service the figures of book use are likely to be lower.

We have heard much of the necessity of preparing for library service to returned service men. The demand from this source has not been at all impressive in Pittsburgh, but I think we are to hear to-day some

interesting things about this service, from those who have been in close and gratifying contact with it. But whether the number of requests from ex-service men is large or small, one thing we should keep in mind is that the returned soldier has been accustomed to doing what he is expected to do and to doing it thoroly, in spite of everything, with the equipment at hand. Now that he is back, there is not much doubt of his ability and efficiency and, while he is endeavoring to make his peace time occupation as important as his military duties, he is entitled to expect those of us who stayed at home, to be able to handle our work capably. In insuring capable library service I should like to venture the suggestion that the size of the technical collection is often less important than an intimate acquaintance with what we have, and an intelligent attention to the needs of readers.

A request for "a book on steam engines" is as indefinite as the request of a man who goes into a store and asks for a brush. To fill either of these requests satisfactorily necessitates either a little more information or a lot of luck. If the customer sends an un-instructed messenger for his brush, the salesman will probably try to find out whether the prospective user is an artist, or a sign painter, or a bootblack, or whether he has bought a new hat or will try at least to get some clue as to the intended purpose of the brush. If a customer calls in person he is likely to examine the brushes and get what he wants. The library patron, on the contrary, does not always examine his books but is sometimes inclined to take what you give him.

Many a man who would be hard to swindle in a business proposition is easy to cheat when he comes to the library. With gas-engines, or steam-engines, or boilers, or dynamos, for example, there are several distinctively different kinds of information that may be wanted:

First: Information for the student who should be grounded in the principles of theory and operation and for whom a standard college text-book is indicated.

Second: Information for the engineer interested in design and construction, who will want mathematical theory, primarily.

Third: Information for the man who erects and installs equipment, and who will want practical millwrighting methods.

Fourth: Information for the practical operator, who will be interested in troubles and remedies and who in many cases, is not particularly interested in "studying" his equipment until something goes wrong with it.

In many libraries the richest field in technical literature is represented by engineering, but we do not always use this literature to the best advantage. Frequently a young man comes to the library for a book to help him become a civil engineer or a mechanical engineer. The library catalog shows little new material on either of these subjects—the reason, of course, being that the subjects to-day are too comprehensive to be fully treated in anything except a cyclopedia—but the catalog will probably show the so-called "pocket-books," and very often the young man is given "Frye" or "Merriman" or "Trautwine" to begin his work in civil engineering, or "Kent" or "Marks" to start him on the way to mechanical engineering.

In the case of the average amateur this is not satisfactory service. These books are among the most valuable and important publications in all engineering literature, but they are reference works for the professional engineer.

Altho we do not usually think of them in that way, the "pocket-books" in civil, electrical, mining, or mechanical engineering are in reality cyclopedias of their respective subjects.¹ I have estimated the contents of some of these works and found that if they were published with the same type and paper as the average correspondence school work, one of the pocket-books would form ten or twelve quarto volumes. (The size of those in the sets published by

the American Technical Society, for example.) Furthermore, the actual material is much condensed and in many cases expressed in the form of graphs or numerical tables—and this is the kind of work that is frequently handed to the beginner.

The youth who aspires to be a civil engineer should be led to realize that one of the chief essentials is a good groundwork in mathematics. If he cannot undertake this more thoro education there is no book which the library can give which will immediately make him an engineer. The best we can do is to offer those books which will in some degree fit him to work with engineers, where by diligence he may perhaps sometime become a practical engineer. The chief avenues of approach to civil engineering work are the drafting room, the surveying crew and the construction job, and in making his choice the young man will probably be influenced by his opportunities as well as his inclination.

If he starts with a surveying crew it will probably be as an axeman or lineman; subordinate positions on which little has been written. There is a set of small practical manuals,² published some ten years ago which take up separately the work of each member of an engineers' corps. Nothing of just the same character has appeared recently. Other elementary works are Ernest McCullough's "Practical Surveying," and the International Correspondence School course in railway surveying.

The beginner who is to approach civil engineering thru the drafting room should not be started off with a work on machine or structural design which dives immediately into mathematics and mechanics. T. E. French's "Manual of Engineering Drawing for Students and Draftsmen" will be of service to the beginner preparing for either civil or mechanical work. Also C. L. Svensen's "Essentials of Drafting" and C. C. Leeds' "Mechanical Drawing for Trade Schools"; for mechanical drawing is drawing by means of mechanical aids and instruments and not drawing confined to the work of mechanical engineers as it is sometimes erroneously interpreted in libraries.

An approach to the work of mechanical engineering may be made thru either the drafting room or the machine-shop. In

¹Bernard Stuart. *How to Become a Successful Engineer*. Nimmo, Edinburgh.

²A. I. Frye. *Civil Engineers' Pocket-book*. Van Nostrand.

³Manafield Merriman, ed. in chief. *American Civil Engineers' Pocket Book*. Wiley.

⁴J. C. Trautwine. *Civil Engineer's Pocket-book*. Wiley.

⁵William Kent. *Mechanical Engineer's Pocket-book*. Wiley.

⁶L. S. Marks, ed. in chief. *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook*. McGraw.

⁷Brief notes on these "pocket-books" appear in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Nov. 1916.

prescribing for the needs of a beginner in shop work, confusion sometimes arises because several of the well-known books which have rather similar titles, and which at a hasty glance seem somewhat alike in character are in reality quite different.

For example, "Machinery's Handbook" is really a reference cyclopedia for the machinist. "The American Machinists' Handbook" by F. H. Colvin and F. A. Stanley, is a less formidable volume but primarily a reference book. It has been much used by beginners and is an excellent work to have at hand but not a book to be read consecutively and not the best work for a beginner to use in getting a systematic view of shop work. It contains, however, a "Dictionary of Shop Terms" which is a very useful illustrated guide for the beginner, but which is published separately with almost the same material, under the title "Machine Shop Primer". "The American Machinists Shop Note Book" is a compilation from the columns of the *American Machinist* illustrating and describing short-cuts and ingenious methods for the machine-tool operator, and is an interesting and instructive work for the expert but not a balanced systematic book for the beginner.

Each of the books just mentioned is of value for its particular purpose but it will probably be better for the beginner to start with some elementary, systematic book, such as W. B. Hartman's "Machine Shop Practice"; F. A. Halsey's "Methods of Machine Shop Work for Apprentices and Students"; or W. J. Koups' "Machine Shop Practice."

It will be noted that not all of the above books are new. The new ones should invariably be considered, but the older ones should not be ignored when they will more fitly answer the question at hand.

It seems to be generally conceded that now is an opportune time to further the service of the library in the community. If this library service is to be built with books as the chief material, it behooves the librarian to have a knowledge of the nature and possibilities of this material. Without some measure of the books they cannot be advantageously built into the structure of our library service, and the logical time to

take the measure of the books is before purchasing.

The points I have tried to make, then, are that library service will be enhanced:

First: By using discrimination in book buying; dealing cautiously with the work of the faddist, the enthusiast and the uninformed.

Second: By an intimate knowledge of the resources at hand.

Third: By careful attention to the exact needs of the reader.

Having your collection of books you will want to let it be known, but let your publicity be such as you can justify by your service. You will find an abundance of literature on how to conduct your advertising and I am merely going to offer a suggestion as to what not to do. Even with a good collection, do not advertise that the Blankville Library will answer all questions—it can't be done—not if you have the right kind of inquirers. You would not believe a patent medicine "ad" that claimed 100 per cent of cures; nor the claims of a book store that advertised a stock containing all books published.

The most that the bookseller can do is to try to fill the more difficult orders and he will have to be on the job to succeed. Similarly, the librarian will have to be on the job, if with his most diligent searching, in answering his questions, he expects any percentage approaching that of the purity of Ivory Soap.

Whatever other advertising you may do, it will be well to keep in mind the publicity methods of Roger Mifflin in Christopher Morley's "Haunted Bookshop." He says, "My business is advertised by the minds I stimulate and no advertisement on earth is as potent as a grateful customer."

This method of advertising may be slower but it is likely to be a lot more permanent. Regarding his business, Roger Mifflin says further: "I am not a leader in merchandise but a specialist in adjusting the book to the human need. Between ourselves, there is no such thing, abstractly, as a 'good' book. A book is 'good' only when it meets some human hunger or refutes some human error. A book that is good for me would very likely be punk for you."

A few months ago I found in one of our more important State Library Commission publications the elaboration of an idea I have had vaguely in mind; and since it is there so much more aptly phrased than I might hope to put it, I have stolen it and will read it to you as a sort of benediction to my scattered remarks of this morning.

"Publicity vs. Piking"

"The worm i' the bud of advertising is failure to deliver the goods advertised. A newspaper article on 'what the library can do for you' proves a boomerang if the reader is stirred to visit that fount of all wisdom and information the next day to learn what to use for spraying his apples and is handed a nineteenth century book on fruit growing. Perhaps the fault is in the book collection, perhaps in the catalogue which has failed to point the way to certain recent government publications on apples, perhaps in the spirit

of the librarian who serves by standing and waiting.

"A form of publicity which presents evidence of things achieved not merely of those hoped for and not seen, is refreshing to the public, jaded by much advertising of many things. This is one of the values of a store window display, it places examples of the book stock itself before the possible patrons and inspires faith in unseen stores. Make the suggestion vivid by opening one or two books at pages that the man on the street cannot resist reading and which will whet his appetite for more, and then make sure that you are not a Library Piker. In case our readers are not familiar with that classic of the man on the street, George Ade's *Forty Modern Fables*, we venture to quote: 'This man was what Edward Clarence Stedman would call a Piker. A Piker is one who gets into the Game on Small Capital and Lets On to be holding back a huge Reserve . . . A Piker always has his entire Stock of Goods in the Show Window.'"

THE NEW YORK A. L. A. WAREHOUSE

GENEVIEVE MICHAELY, *Assistant to Louis J. Bailey, Dispatch Agent.*

The New York Dispatch Office found itself crowded to the ceiling with books and cases from the book drive which was held last May. The news came that work was diminishing at Paris Headquarters and many camps being abandoned and that an avalanche of books would soon drop into the New York Dispatch Office which was already overcrowded. There was but one thing for Louis J. Bailey, the Dispatch Agent to do, namely to open a warehouse.

On August 1st, 1919, 3,290 cases of books were returned from Overseas. And by November 13,479 cases have been received from Overseas and from abandoned camps. The first floor of the warehouse consists of the receiving, sorting, preparation and shipping departments. On an average, two hundred cases a day are unpacked, sorted into the various classes and sent to their proper places.

On entering the building one is struck by the vast number of vari-colored books. On the first floor are approximately 250,000 volumes of fiction, 90,000 being the gifts of the last book drive. On the second and third floors the books are shelved according to classification ready to fill the orders con-

stantly sent in for camps, ships, etc. These two floors are devoted to non-fiction alone and hold about 830,000 volumes. Every month shows an increase in consignments. For the latter part of August and the month of September the warehouse records having shipped to various points 42,418 volumes, and the month of October shows an increase of 1643 volumes over the September record.

Not only are the camps and hospitals supplied, but also all United States Army Transports and United States Shipping Board boats. The total number of books supplied to United States Army Transports since the opening of the warehouse has been 11,712 volumes and 3570 magazines. The total number supplied to United States Shipping Board Boats comes to the mark of 7185 volumes.

To read well, that is, to read true books in a true spirit, is a noble exercise, and one that will task the reader more than any exercise which the customs of the day esteem. It requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady intention almost of the whole life to this object.

THE APPEAL FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN

The Committee does not attempt to define closely the sort of material needed. The University has chairs of philosophy, letters, law, medicine, theology, and science, including technology. Books are needed in all of these departments,—and indeed in all branches of knowledge of concern to an active faculty and student body in a modern university.

The publications of learned and scientific societies and files of scientific and technical periodicals will, of course, be appropriate.

Rarities from private collections are eminently desirable. The Committee is confident that collectors will be disposed to contribute some of them not only as replacing at least in kind material of distinction destroyed, but also as an evidence of American connoisseurship.

The Smithsonian Institute has undertaken to forward thru the International Exchange Service any material accepted.

The packages should be strongly packed or cased, plainly marked "The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for the University of Louvain," and sent prepaid.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress,
(For the Committee.)

STAFF ORGANIZATION AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

As the result of the enthusiasm gained at the A. L. A. at Asbury Park this year, the members of the staff of the Providence Public Library met in July to form a Staff Association along the lines adopted by the New York Public Library Staff Association. So well was the plan received that over 90 per cent of the members of the staff have already joined.

The aim, as stated in the constitution, is "to advance the interests of the library and to promote the professional, cultural, educational, economic, and social relations of its members."

One of the activities of the winter is to be a course of lectures on foreign literature by Miss Frances Lucas, Principal of the Lincoln School.

A. C. W.

NOTICES

Mr. Howard Townsend of 27 Cedar Street, New York, has a complete set of Rebellion Records which he will give to any library willing to pay transportation charges.

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Limited, of Kobe, Japan, thru its director, Mr. Hachiro Fukuhara, offers to American libraries a copy of its book describing the welfare work among the employees and workers of that company. It is printed in English, contains something over one hundred pages and will be of interest to those who are engaged or concerned in similar lines of welfare work in America. So long as the limited supply lasts, copies may be had free on application to the Secretary of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

GEORGE B. UTLEY

PUBLICITY FOR THE A. L. A. ENLARGED PROGRAM

Temporary headquarters for the financial campaign for the Enlarged Program have been established at the New York Dispatch office, 31 West Fifteenth Street, New York City.

The Committee on Enlarged Program is taking the preliminary steps toward organizing the campaign. In order to get magazine publicity a number of librarians came on to New York in December for two weeks to interview editors and authors. These include Matthew S. Dudgeon, Paul M. Paine, Azariah S. Root, Bessie Sargeant Smith, Herbert S. Hirschberg, W. H. Kerr, and Elizabeth West. C. H. Compton and M. W. Meyer are assisting Carl H. Milam, who is giving part time to this work and part time to the continuation work of Library War Service.

"The librarian must never stop learning, and equally he must never grow away from people—must never let his books or the mechanism by which he makes them available to the public hide living men and women from his view."—H. L. Koopman.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

Atonement, Pioneer, 7 reels.

A melodrama based on Tolstoy's "The Living Corpse."

Back to God's Country, First National, 6 reels. Star—Nell Shipman.

James Oliver Curwood's story of "Wapi, the Walrus," is the source of this out-of-doors melodrama with animals.

Beating the Odds, Vitagraph, 5 reels. Star—Harry Morey.

Romance taken from Irving R. Allen's novel "The Money Maker."

Damsel in Distress, A. Pathé, 5 reels.

Stars—June Caprice and Creighton Hale. Philip Granville Woodhouse's light novel of this name turned into a motion picture.

Destiny, Universal, 6 reels. Star—Dorothy Phillips.

Rural and society drama from the story by Charles Neville Buck.

Colonel Brideau, Entente Film Corporation States Rights, 6 reels. European cast.

Historical drama from the novel "La Rabeulleuse," which also furnished the basis of Otis Skinner's stage success, "The Honor of the Family."

Cressay, Pathé, 6 reels. Star—Blanche Sweet.

A fine picturization of Bret Harte's mountain feud story.

Dawn, Pathé: Blackton, 6 reels. Star—Sylvia Breamer.

A "heart drama" based on the novel by Eleanor H. Porter.

Desert Gold, Pathé-Hodkinson, 7 reels. Star—Elmo K. Lincoln.

A Mexican romantic drama from the novel by Zane Grey.

Dragon Painter, The, Exhibitors' Mutual, 5 reels. Star—Sessue Hayakawa.

Screen version of a romantic Japanese drama which has also been given literary form by Mary McNeil Fenollosa.

Erstwhile Susan, Realart, 6 reels. Star—Constance Binney.

Rural drama picturized from the novel "Barnabette."

Gay Old Dog, The, Pathé, 6 reels. Star—John Cumberland.

An entertaining problem drama from the story by Edna Ferber.

Guardian of the Accolade, The, Vitagraph, 2 reels.

Another O. Henry story in motion picture form. **His Official Fiancée, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount, 5 reels.** Star—Vivian Martin.

English society romance adapted from the story by Bertha Ruck.

Illustrious Prince, The, Robertson-Cole, 5 reels. Star—Sessue Hayakawa.

An adaptation of E. Phillips Oppenheim's story of the same name.

In Missouri, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount, 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

Western rural romance from stage drama of same name by Augustus Thomas.

Isle of Conquest, The, Select, 5 reels.

Star—Norma Talmadge. Problem drama of marriage adapted from Arthur Hornblow's novel "By Right of Conquest."

Last of the Duanees, The, Fox, 7 reels. Star—William Farnum.

Texas frontier bandit melodrama adapted from the novel by Zane Grey.

Long Arm of Mannister, The, Pioneer, 7 reels. Star—Henry Walthall.

Melodrama from the novel by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Male and Female, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount, 9 reels. Star—Thomas Meighan.

Society problem drama based on James M. Barrie's play, "The Admirable Crichton."

Man Who Won, The, Vitagraph, 5 reels. Star—Harry Morey.

Mystery melodrama picturized from the tale by Cyrus Townsend Brady.

Mystery of the Yellow Room, Realart, 6 reels. Star—Ethel Terry.

A Parisian murder mystery adapted from the novel by Gaston Leroux.

Over the Garden Wall, Vitagraph, 5 reels. Star—Bessie Love.

Society romance from the novel by Millicent Evison.

Soldiers of Fortune, Realart, 7 reels.

Star—Robert Edeson. Richard Harding Davis' widely read novel is here finely translated to the motion picture screen.

The Band Box, Pathé: Hodkinson, 6 reels. Star—Doris Yenyon.

Crook drama adapted from the novel by Louis Joseph Vance.

The Sponder, 5 reels, Metro. Stars—Mary Anderson, Bert Lytell.

Frederick Orin Bartlett's "Saturday Evening Post" story presented as a motion picture comedy-drama.

The Sign of the Cross, 4 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Success re-issue. Star—William Farnum.

Noteworthy screen rendition of Wilson Barrett's play depicting the early struggle between Christianity and paganism.

Twenty-three and One-half Hour's Leave, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount (Ince), 5 reels. Star—Doris May.

Mary Roberts Rinehart's amusing story of soldier like makes an equally entertaining motion picture comedy.

Upstairs, Goldwyn, 5 reels. Star—Mabel Normand.

The pranks of an ambitious irresponsible kitchen maid furnish good entertainment in this adaptation of Perley Poore Sheehan's novel.

You Never Saw Such a Girl, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Vivian Martin.

Happiness story adapted from George Weston's novel, "The Kingdom of Heart's Desire."

You're Fired, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Wallace Reid.

From the O. Henry story, "The Halberdier of the Little Rheinschloss." Business and society romance.

Vengeance of Durand, The, Vitagraph, 7 reels. Star—Alice Joyce.

Domestic and society drama of jealousy picturized from Rex Beach's novel.

When Bearcat went Dry, World, 6 reels. Star—Vangie Valentine.

Cumberland moonshine melodrama from the novel by Charles Neville Buck.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Massachusetts

According to a constitutional amendment, the one hundred state boards and departments in Massachusetts have had to be consolidated into twenty, and on December 1st the Free Public Library Commission becomes a division of the Department of Education, retaining, however, its status as now organized and functioning as heretofore according to all laws relating thereunto.

E. L. J.

New York

Albany.—Of the \$1,250,000 named for the restoring the collections of the Library which were practically destroyed in 1911, \$895,275 have been appropriated to date for books, periodicals and binding.

The Library collections now number: Bound volumes, 505,000; pamphlets (received since the fire), 478,911; manuscripts and maps, 11,730; manuscripts saved and restored, (estimate), 10,000; total, 1,005,641.

The staff of the Library, 93 persons in 1912, is 106 in the present year. The Library budget for 1912 was \$95,340; in 1919, it is \$118,940.

While primarily a reference library, rendering the larger part of its service within its rooms and by correspondence, yet over 100,000 books are sent out annually to every county in the State. 8741 traveling libraries have been loaned in the past seven years, containing a total of 344,650 books.

New York. Ten women employees of the Queen's Borough Library Board have resigned, according to the *New York Tribune*, "because of dissatisfaction with their superiors." Among those who have resigned are a branch librarian and an assistant librarian.

Ohio

Youngstown. The Public Library, as a result of a staff petition taken up with the City Council by the Library Board and Chamber of Commerce Committee, has received a transfer of city funds enabling increases of salaries to be made, varying from ten to fifty per cent thruout the staff.

A Library Distributing Branch has been installed in the Waiting Room on the Public Square by permission from City Council. The circulation from this is approximately 400 per day.

The two High Schools have established a course on the use of books in libraries, as part of the English course. Each pupil in the school receives instruction, given by the

English teachers. As a basis for this, each pupil buys copies of the pamphlets prepared by Miss Hopkins, of the Detroit Central High School.

Thru the appropriation of sufficient funds by the School Board, a project of home reading with school credit was begun September 1st. The books remain the property of the School Board, though handled by the Public Library. Each pupil in the Fourth to Seventh Grades, inclusive, must read at home eight out of forty books during the school year and receives school credit. A certificate is given for reading more than the required number.

J. L. W.

Alabama

An act has been passed by the Legislature providing that the Court of County Commissioners, the Board of Revenue or other governing body of the counties of the State shall have the right to establish and maintain, or aid in establishing and maintaining, free public libraries, for the use of the citizens of their respective counties, either separately or in connection with free public libraries or subscription libraries already established therein, or in connection with the public schools, and to that end may accept gifts, donations and bequests of lands, buildings or money therefor, and may make appropriations from the county treasury in support thereof in such sums as they may deem proper, not to exceed five thousand dollars annually. For the management and control of these libraries in counties not already having free public libraries in operation a County Library Board is provided for. The Department of Archives and History, which is now charged with the library extension activities of the state, will give free advice on organization and maintenance of the new libraries established.

Georgia

Atlanta. A Bill providing \$6000 a year for the work of the Georgia Library Commission was passed by the General Assembly during the session just closed. The Georgia Library Commission was created twenty-two years ago but no funds were provided for its work. However, the Commission has been an active body from the beginning and has been able to do effective work thru its headquarters, the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Since 1907, the Commission has had as organizer to carry on its work; Mrs. Percival Sneed, (now Mrs.

Blewett Lee) principal of the Atlanta Library School, served from 1907 till 1915 and she was succeeded by Miss Susie Lee Crumley, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, who is still performing the duties of organizer.

The Commission has had a Bill before the General Assembly for the past three years. This year the results of the active campaign for the measure that has been carried on during these three years was shown in the almost unanimous support that the Bill received, there being only seven dissenting votes in the House and none in the Senate.

Mrs. John King Ottley of Atlanta, who has been chairman of the Commission from the beginning has been untiring in her work for the Bill, and it was largely thru her efforts that the Bill was passed.

T. D. B.

California

Los Angeles. Extensive changes in the organization of the Los Angeles Public Library were made during the summer. One of the principal of these is the replacing of the old Circulation and Registration Departments by the following: A General Literature Department, limited to the non-fiction books of the old Circulation Department; a Fiction Department, which includes current circulating magazines, and a Registration and Loan Department, comprising the two desks that for the registration of readers and the other for the technical processes of charging and discharging books. This last named department is a department where only clerical and technical work is done. Its force consists chiefly of junior attendants. The grade of Junior Attendant has only recently been created. The Library School conducts a six weeks' course for young women desiring to enter this grade, the initial salary being \$50 a month. The Library thinks that it should not be necessary to ask highly trained senior attendants who are graduates of library schools, to do the clerical work of libraries. In accordance with this idea, the new grade of junior attendant has been created, and already there are about twenty employees working in this grade. The innovation has been successful. Of course, in the Registration and Loan Department there is a principal with two senior assistants, who supervise the work of the younger junior attendants.

A School and Teachers Department, long since planned, but, owing to lack of funds, delayed, has now been established. This new department is designed especially for the

four thousand school teachers in the City system and for all the teachers in private schools. It has already proved its value. It has a double function, to furnish pedagogical literature for the professional reading of teachers, and recreational reading for the deposit stations in the public and private schools, which, of course, are for the benefit of the students.

The Science and Industry Department is seeking to develop so as to prove to the practical business men of the City the Library's ability and willingness to assist them. A full-time employee is now in charge of publicity work with newspapers, thru exhibits and the other usual channels. The work is barely started, but already there have been interesting developments.

E. R. P.

Riverside. The Riverside Public Library has just received the architectural library of the late John Correja. Mrs. Correja makes this gift as the foundation of the John Correja Collection of Architecture and Design. The collection contains about five hundred volumes of remarkably choice and expensive books in excellent bindings, containing many large folios with a wealth of illustrations.

FOREIGN

China

The Boone Library at Wuchang, with its small collection of 15,000 volumes, is extending its usefulness thru its traveling library system. During 1918 2,300 books were circulated in this way, usually in parcels of about one hundred sent to mission and government schools as well as to other organizations, such as the Canton Hankow Railroad, the Hanyang Iron Works and the Yangtse Engineering Works.

The Library has given University Extension courses ever since its foundation, the audience sometimes numbering nearly 1,000. As the next step forward it is hoped to start a training school for libraries, for there are in existence several collections which for want of proper administration are useless. In preparation for this work the Library sent two students to take the two years' course of the Library School of the New York Public Library. The second has just now returned to China. The other, Mr. Seng Tsu Yung has been lecturing on "The Need for Public Libraries in China" and has secured support of the Library School project by the President of the Kiang Su Education Association and of the Vice-Minister of Education. He has also translated and adapted the Dewey system of classification to Chinese books.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of Development in Library Activity

DRYING PRESS

A very serviceable and inexpensive press for drying mended books is in use in the Pomona (Calif.) Public Library. To make it, a stout box 12 x 12 x 22 inches was inverted, and the upturned bottom planed level and smooth. The lower side of a piece of planking 22 x 12 x 2 inches was likewise dressed down. A carpenter's bench screw was set into the center of the planking, the handle on the undressed side. The bushing for the screw was countersunk into the center of the planed surface of the box. A piece of round wood of convenient length was run thru the iron top of the bench screw for a handle. The screw was threaded into the bushing. Heavy covers from discarded books were trimmed to suitable size for clamping boards.

Books are to be stacked between box and planking, the backs projecting slightly. By making at least two stacks, and keeping these of equal height, a uniform pressure is exerted over the whole book except the back and the hinge. The height of the box is such that the screw and planking may be lowered right down to the box if it is desired to press a thin object. This will hold about 36 books of medium size. If one wished a larger press, it would be well to have two screws at the ends of a larger box and plank.

The screw cost \$1.00, the Library owned the box, and the janitor much enjoyed putting the press together. S. M. J.

CLIPPINGS—FILING

Filing Clippings. *Filing*, Sept., 1919, p. 460.

"A simple and efficient method of filing clippings so as to make them easily accessible and at the same time entailing a minimum expenditure, is thru the adoption of a system carried out on general lines as follows:

"To begin with, the equipment should consist merely of some running shelving—the shelves to be placed 6½ to 7 inches apart (filing cabinets may be used if preferred)—envelopes of heavy manila stock, 4 x 9½ inches, and guide cards of various colors cut to a size so that they extend on the shelves anywhere from a half inch to an inch beyond the edges of the envelopes used as containers for the clippings.

"The clippings are cut and folded to a size permitting the placing of from two to three

dozen in an envelope. The filing is done direct in the envelopes according to subject designations. There is no particular need for card indexing in connection with this filing unless it is desired to keep a key index as a guide to the arrangement of the collection."

AMERICANIZATION

A library for Bohemians. Eleanor E. Ledbetter. *Czechoslovak Review*, Sept., 1919, p. 258-260.

"The Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library is situated in the heart of the Bohemian section of the city, where it was erected upon petition of the residents of the neighborhood. There are three reading rooms, one for children and two for adults; one of those for adults contains only English books, the other shelves books in Bohemian, Polish, and other languages. The city library system contains books in twenty-three modern languages, and eighteen different languages have been circulated from the Broadway Branch."

The daily attendance during the winter is often from eight hundred to one thousand, with 1200 on Saturday. About sixty-five per cent of these visitors are Bohemian people, and their American born children and grandchildren. At the beginning of the war, the Library contained over four thousand Bohemian books, carefully chosen to constitute an excellent representation of Bohemian literature. It was especially rich in folk-lore and romance, as is suitable in a neighborhood where most of the reading is for recreational purposes. The books were ordered directly from Prague, and in quality of type, paper, binding and general attractiveness are much superior to the average American or English publication. The best literary experts of the neighborhood assisted in the choice of titles and the editorial staffs of the Bohemian newspapers rendered particularly valuable help. *Zlatá Praha*, *Svetozor*, *Národní Listy* and other European publications were received regularly until the fall of 1914.

"Assistants who speak Bohemian and who know the Bohemian literature are always at hand to assist the stranger or the English speaking child who wants a Bohemian book for his mother. The library staff consider the library . . . as a place of hospitality, and their duty first to act as hostesses, . . . to ex-

tend courtesy to the stranger, the new comer, and the 'foreigner' who wavers on the doorstep. Such a one is addressed in his own language, invited to enter, shown the Bohemian books and newspapers, and is made free to look about for himself. He sees on the walls a large framed picture of Golden Prague and the beautiful Czechoslovak recruiting posters, and on the bulletin board news in his own tongue from the wonder new *Ceskoslovenská Republika*. It is to these strangers and to the old people that the Bohemian books mean the most. For them the library books take the place of living friends, and are thus a priceless boon. The young people, on the contrary, seldom read anything but English, and parents often wish their children to read in English translation a book which the parent loves in the Czech original; while on the other hand children often wish to find for 'my mother' a Bohemian translation of a favorite English book. It is partly for the sake of these young people that the library tries to secure all worth while publications about Bohemia and the related Slav peoples, and their literatures. Notices of such books are furnished to the Bohemian newspapers and are invariably followed by requests from young people who say, 'My father wants me to read this book about his native country.' Thus the library books form a link in the chain which connects the best in the past to the building up of the future."

PAPER—RESTORATION

Restoring books and papers injured by fire. *Library Miscellany* (Baroda), July-Oct., 1918. p. 65-68.

This article, quoting from the *Scientific American Supplement*, which in turn quotes from *Je Sais Tout* describes the technique of Francis Marre, chemical expert attached to the Assizes and Tribunal of the Seine.

Bundles of parchments must be handled differently from books or bundles of papers. "This is due to their essential nature. While our modern papers are made from a cellulose pulp suitably manipulated and dried, parchment is made from the skin of the sheep or lamb, and vellum from that of stillborn calves. The fresh skins, after being stripped of wool, are treated with lime, then stretched on frames and dried slowly in the shade. They are afterwards scraped and pumiced, but not tanned nor curried. Hence they are partially transformed into gelatine under the action of heat, at the same time undergoing a sort of distillation which causes their surfaces to exude a veritable animal tar which speedily unites

the superposed leaves into a blackened block, completely shriveled and almost vitrified. The first step, therefore, is to put this block in a closed oven where it is kept in prolonged contact with steam at a low temperature which slowly brings about a parting of the leaves. The parted leaves are separated one by one, cleaned with the utmost care by means of a fine sponge saturated with warm water to which a little formalin has been added, then gently stretched in every direction. These operations must be conducted, too, with the nicest possible care to avoid diluting the ink of the text . . . by an excess of water.

"When this is accomplished the sheets are plunged into weakly alkaline baths of potassium acetate or potassic soap (of one per cent); by this time they have recovered almost all of their original flexibility and may be stretched anew until they return almost fully to their original dimensions. Finally the treatment is ended after suitable bathings and dryings, by a truly artistic operation, which consists of tracing the characters, or drawings with a brush dipped in certain solutions, tannin or ammonium sulphide, to revive the colors and render the legibility as perfect as possible."

The restoration of paper documents, especially legal documents, is occupying much attention in the Western war zone. A packet of papers which had been "completely carbonized" has been sufficiently restored by a French chemist to be photographed. "A package of papers in an enclosed space submitted to the sufficiently prolonged action of a high temperature, first turns brown, then undergoes an actual distillation, in the course of which it disengages volatile products. The residue consists of superposed sheets more or less shriveled up, and more or less completely transformed into carbon. On the surface of these fragile black sheets the printed characters appear in lighter tones, being at times difficultly legible. If by means of a very soft brush we apply a coat of ricinated collodion (containing castor-oil) to the upper surface of the top sheet, the characters remain visible thru the transparent coat. When the collodion is dry the leaf it protects is separated by the blade of a razor from the one beneath it, and the lower surface is then similarly coated. Each leaf is then treated and carefully numbered." If a document is in fragments, the pieces are placed in their proper order between two pieces of glass which are cemented together, and can then be easily handled, preserved and photographed.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Thursday evening, October 23d, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by the acting president, Arthur K. Blessing.

George H. Bowerman gave his report of the two committees: On Reclassification, and On Defining library positions.

The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia Library Association on Reclassification held several meetings to study the best method of presentation of library claims.

As it was discovered that the A. L. A. Committee to investigate salaries was only covering the Library of Congress and the Public Library, Dr. Bowerman was asked to send out questionnaires to all other government libraries in the District of Columbia, compile the data and write a special report to form part four of the report of the Committee to investigate salaries of the A. L. A. This report "Government department libraries: a plea for better salaries" was published in the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. for May, 1919, and has been reprinted for distribution to members of the Association. Dr. Bowerman urged the A. L. A. in their session at Asbury Park to take action in the matter and the following resolution was the result: Voted, that the Committee of five on library service be requested to cooperate with the committee of the District of Columbia Library Association in presenting to the Joint Commission of Congress on Reclassification a statement as to the work of librarianship and as to the salaries that are appropriate for various library positions in the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

By agreement with Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman of the Committee of Five, Charles C. Williamson, Chief of the Economics Division, New York Public Library, was appointed a sub-committee to represent the Committee of Five in its cooperation with the District of Columbia Library Association committee. Dr. Williamson is now at work securing information concerning salaries paid in special libraries in New York.

The second committee, on Defining library positions or descriptions of occupations was called into being by the fact that the Bureau

of Labor Statistics was including in its series of pamphlets on descriptions of occupations, one on the library profession and desired the help of librarians in formulating the definitions of the work of the various library positions. The material is now in the hands of the printer. A copy of the definitions was also given to Mr. Houghton, who reports that it has been of considerable service in connection with the work on reclassification.

The Association then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of a Library Information Service. Edith Guerrier, of the Boston Public Library, and the originator of the idea, in presenting the subject, said that the library information service plan was formulated because of three facts: the ignorance of the people generally as to the work of the Federal departments, the many valuable publications presenting the work of these departments and the opportunities offered by libraries for the wide dissemination of printed matter.

The Depository libraries for government documents are the only ones receiving automatically all government publications. The central office of the Library information service would assist other libraries in keeping up their collections. It would receive publications as issued and the Director of the service would decide to what libraries they should be automatically routed. A card index of libraries would be maintained giving their location, special interests, etc., with a subject classification covering the latter points. Consultation of this list would enable the office to send publications only to such libraries as would be interested in them, thus preventing waste. If an individual writes from a particular town for a publication he can be referred to his town library in which the report will be found. Special attention will be paid to government information sections in High School and College libraries, also.

Mr. Meyer offered a resolution that the Association endorse the Service and urge the passage of the bill.

C. C. Houghton raised the question as to the proper location of such a Service and asked why the Office of the Superintendent of Documents was not considered the proper place rather than the Bureau of Education, as the former was already in possession of

much of the necessary machinery for carrying on such work.

A. P. Tisdell, assistant superintendent of documents presented the matter from the point of view of that office. He commended the project to popularize the government publications; an immense amount of money is expended for compiling and publishing documents, comparatively little effort or money is used in informing the public of the great educational work of the government. This lack has been recognized and some measures urged to remedy the lack in the reports of the Superintendent of Documents and the matter has been discussed at the meetings of the American Library Association but so far there has not been the needed concerted action to bring results. After a careful study of the Service as proposed, Mr. Tisdell felt that it could not be carried on without to a large extent duplicating the work of the Superintendent of Documents Office. In both offices the following duties would be performed:

1. Collecting and organizing information relating to Government publications.
2. Maintaining a current file of government publications.
3. Preparing bibliographical material.
4. Distributing government publications to libraries.
5. Answering requests for information from libraries.
6. Routing requests where they belong.

The resulting overlapping and duplication of work would inevitably result in an increase rather than a decrease of waste of printed matter.

Mr. Tisdell further called attention to the difficulties in obtaining material for distribution arising from the limited editions in which many publications are issued. The Superintendent of Documents Office is not satisfied with the service it has been able to render to the libraries; but expansion in that line has been prevented by legal limitations. It would recommend that a library information service be established but that it be provided for in the new printing bill by enlarging the functions of the Superintendent of Documents Office by giving it added personnel, and appropriations for the work. The Office has already much of the necessary equipment, an organized and trained personnel, the greatest library of the United States public documents in the world, and a reference card catalog. It already is engaged in supplying information to the

general public and the libraries—last year the letters answered mounted to the number of 265,172, and this in addition to inquiries through other channels. It distributes documents to the depository libraries and mails publications upon the orders of the issuing offices to other libraries and the general public. All these lines of work could be extended and expanded with an increase of appropriations and could be done more economically than by creating a new agency.

Mr. Tisdell also took exception to some statements in the hearings on the bill for establishing the Service, which he felt reflected on the Superintendent of Documents Office. That Office had done what it could to correct the wasteful system of distribution of public documents, suggestions being incorporated in every printing bill before Congress in recent years, but as yet no action had been taken in the matter. He felt also that the work of the office was belittled when their various publications were characterized as merely trade or price lists and cited their bibliographical use in libraries and other institutions. Although the Office has not as yet done any strictly "educational extension" work it is compiling the publications which must be the tools used in such work. He also corrected the statement that the Library of Congress maintains a public documents library. No such library *per se* is maintained in Washington save in the Documents office and Mr. Tisdell stated his belief that no such service as the bill contemplates could be carried on except in connection with such a library. In closing he reiterated that the office of the Superintendent of Documents did not oppose the proposed library service but rather the creation of a new office to do work which it felt was its natural line of expansion.

Miss Guerrier having begged that no action be taken on Mr. Meyer's resolution until the members of the Association had time to consider the question more fully, the resolution was not brought to vote. Miss Guerrier again stressed the point that the service was to be educational and therefore more properly belonged under the Bureau of Education than under the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which she felt, in spite of all that had been so well said by Mr. Tisdell, was primarily a distributing center and stands in relation to the Library Information Service as a book store stands to the library.

The following officers were elected:

President: Herbert Putnam, Library of

Congress; 1st vice-president: George H. Bowerman, Public Library; 2nd vice-president: Claribel R. Barnett, Dept. of Agriculture; Secretary: T. P. Ayer, Federal Trade Commission; Treasurer: Helen C. Silliman, Sup't. of Documents Office; Executive committee: F. W. Ashley, Library of Congress; Cornelia Notz, Tariff Commission; C. C. Houghton, Federal Trade Commission.

The new president, Dr. Putnam, was then called to the chair. Dr. Putnam thanked the Association for both the honor and the opportunity. He dwelt upon the fact that this is an extremely important year in the history of the Association and in the library world, and that the Association owes a duty to the American Library Association as its organized representative in the Capitol city.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the public library, Derby, Friday, October 17. Miss Child, president of the Association and librarian of the normal school, Willimantic, presided. The first address of the morning was by Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School, who spoke on the "Relation of the Librarian to the Trustee," which was printed in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn then presented interestingly and in detail the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association.

The resolution of the American Library Association on inadequate salaries was read by the president and accepted by the Connecticut Library Association. The standard for high school libraries adopted by the New England School Library Association, was also endorsed.

In the afternoon after the business was transacted, Miss Margaret Jackson, instructor in the New York Public Library School, spoke in an instructive and most charming manner on Book reviews and reviewers, limiting her comments to twenty periodicals and newspapers with important reviews.

The large number in attendance, the unusual interest of the addresses, the delightful autumn weather, and the charm of the Derby Library, made this one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Connecticut Library Association.

DOROTHY WHITING, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Historical Hall, Northborough, November 7, 1919. The president, Virginia M. Keyes, called the meeting to order and introduced George Sherman, trustee of the Northborough Free Public Library, who extended to the club a very cordial welcome.

Book reviews conducted by Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Public Library were an interesting feature of the program and many worth while books were brought to the attention of the club.

Following the book reviews "Library work with schools from the standpoint of the teachers" was taken up. Mary H. Barker, supervisor of kindergarten in the Worcester public schools, spoke from the viewpoint of the teacher in a large city having access to a large and splendidly equipped city library; the Rev. Josiah Kent of Northborough, substituting for Laura Varnam, who was unable to be present, spoke of the relations between the public schools and the Northborough Public Library, telling of measures taken to benefit the schools through the use of the library; and Hannah W. Fuller formerly supervisor of rural training schools, State Normal School, North Adams, spoke for the rural teacher in remote country districts and entered a strong plea for active, persistent, and even aggressive effort on the part of the librarian to place the resources of the library at the disposal of these remote districts.

In the afternoon the club listened with great interest to an address by Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University on "Our Colleges; do they need reconstruction?" Dr. Webster contrasted the American college student with the European student to the detriment of the former, criticized the motives which impelled him to enter college and the life he led after entering; said that most American boys and girls were sent to college while in Europe they made great sacrifices to go and went because they really wanted to learn. He stated that in recent tests for the Rhodes scholarships, the American students had not measured up to the European students.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts Library Clubs was held in Springfield, October 23, 24 and 25.

An address of welcome was given by Nathan D. Bill, President of Board of Trustees, Robert Frost read a number of his poems and commented upon what he characterized as the oral interest in poetry; Eleanor A. Wade spoke of the Art Museum and its rich collection which had generously been given to the city by Mr. and Mrs. George Walter Vincent Smith; Grace Pettis Johnson, of The Museum of Natural History and its diversified work with the young people of the city, and Cordelia C. Sargent described Museum work with children.

At the evening session (on Thursday) Albert Parker Fitch gave an address on "The Present World Crisis," pointing out that librarians, by virtue of their critical reading and opportunities, should be among the first to face the problems of the time and help people to think things thru.

On Friday Dr. Frank P. Hill discussed "The Enlarged Program of the American Library Association"; June R. Donnelly submitted some requirements for a standard high school library; and Alice G. Chandler read a protest against a recent ruling of the third assistant postmaster-general requiring that periodicals which publish reviews shall omit prices of books or have the reviews classified as advertising matter under the zone system of postage. A letter of protest was sent to the Postmaster-General.

Round Tables were conducted, simultaneously, on the following subjects: Adult books, Mary L. Lamprey; Technical books, Clarence E. Sherman; Children's books, J. Ethel Wooster; Reference work, Grace W. Wood, Loan desk problems, Nellie M. Whipple, Americanization, J. Maud Campbell.

At the opening of the afternoon session J. Randolph Coolidge spoke on "The Library and social service activities during the readjustment period," after which George H. Evans submitted a report on the subject of "Certification of librarians and standardization of library work." The Committee found that because of a national plan for certification it would be unwise for separate states to make plans which might subsequently need revision. Whatever plan is adopted would not affect those now in library work. It would not be retroactive. As a part of the report on standardization the Committee suggested the formation of a group to be known as the Massachusetts Library Conference Committee whose purpose would be to act as a medium of communication between the professional organization of librarians and the

Free Public Library Commission, or other governing bodies. Sheets giving a classification and minimum requirements of free public libraries in towns and cities of over 2,000 population was also submitted.

For the Committee on Pensions, Katherine P. Loring reported that the system already adopted by the Commonwealth is the most desirable plan to consider. There is some possibility that the pension system now effective among teachers may, by legislation, be extended to include librarians.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twelfth annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was held November 19th and 20th at Raleigh, N. C. The first session was called to order by Miss Eva Malone, acting President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were heard and approved.

Among the talks and papers given at the earlier general sessions were: "Echoes from the American Library Association Conference held in Asbury Park," by Annie F. Petty; "Standardization, Service and Salary," by J. P. Breedlove of Trinity College; "Library Needs of North Carolina," by Minnie L. Blanton, and Ernestine Noa, of the University of North Carolina, told of the Social Service Library which Dr. E. C. Branson and his associates have collected at Chapel Hill.

The Librarians divided into two groups Thursday morning, the College Library Section and the Public Library section. "The College Library and Reconstruction" was the subject of the discussion of the College Library section, with an introduction by Ethel Taylor Crittenden of Wake Forest. Louis R. Wilson, Librarian of the University of N. C. discussed "The New Conception of the Library," Mrs. Blanton discussed "The Layman's Point of View," and there was a roundtable discussion on "Solving Reconstruction Problems in the Library."

The topics under discussion at the Public Library section were "Co-Operation with Club Women," Mary Faison DeVane, Goldsboro Public Library; "Publicity Methods," Pamela Bynum, Winston-Salem Public Library; and "Free Material," Mary B. Palmer, Secretary and Director Library Commission.

The last session was held Thursday afternoon and was devoted to a book symposium led by Mrs. J. S. Atkinson, Raney Library,

Raleigh. Mr. H. P. Coor, head of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of the State Board of Health, discussed the sex education campaign being conducted by the Government in co-operation with the State. The Librarians heartily endorsed the campaign and agreed to co-operate in it. The Association went on record as advocating that the State Library Commission and the State Department of Education outline a policy for the upbuilding and administration of the libraries of the State-supported High Schools of the State. The Association also endorsed the policy of establishing a system of county libraries for the State and pledged itself to work for the enactment of legislation to this end.

New officers were elected as follows: President: Ethel Taylor Crittenden, Wake Forest; 1st Vice-President: J. S. Atkinson, Raleigh; 2nd Vice-President: Pamela Bynum, Winston-Salem; Secretary: Carrie L. Broughton, Raleigh; Treasurer: Eva Malone, Durham.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY MEETING

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Youngstown, October 13-15, with an attendance of about 150.

James P. Wilson opened the session with a very cordial address of welcome, saying it was the first time Youngstown had been honored with an assemblage of this kind.

Olive Jones, president of the Association, then gave a brief history of the Association for the past quarter of a century and outlined some plans for the coming one, and an informal reception held in the Library Loan Room closed the Monday session.

Tuesday morning was given over to business and section meetings. Alice Tyler presided at the Small Library Section, which discussed the following topics: "Vocational Books," "Work With the Schools," "Local Recruits for Library Service," "Proving Our Worth to the Business Man."

At the evening session greetings were read from Governor Cox, and Herbert A. Miller, of Oberlin College and president of the Mid-European Union, gave a splendid address.

Several hundred teachers assembled with the librarians Wednesday afternoon to hear Alfred E. Hallquest, of the University of Cincinnati, and Charles R. Stone, superintendent of the Munhall, Pa., Schools, speak on "The Library in the Newer Methods of High School Teaching," and suggestions in

the newer methods of teaching, and "Home Reading," respectively.

Mr. W. W. Bishop took for his subject "The Value of the Library in Conserving and Advancing the Results of Formal School Education," and Mr. George B. Utley gave the closing address on the program. He spoke on the subject "The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A."

At the business meeting held on Wednesday morning, the following officers were elected—President: Joseph L. Wheeler; Youngstown; first vice-president: Roena Ingham, Lakewood; second vice-president: Mary J. Hirst, Cincinnati; third vice-president: Charles G. Matthews, Athens; secretary: Ida E. Sloan, Niles; treasurer: A. S. Scott, Oberlin.

HELEN J. FOX, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the People's Gas Building on Thursday, Nov. 12th, May Massee presiding.

Miss Massee announced the names of the Social Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee, with Pearl I. Field as chairman. Miss Field began her new duties at once by calling for volunteers from the Club to man a bureau of information to be held at A. L. A. headquarters during the mid-winter library meetings, Dec. 31st, 1919, and Jan. 1st to 3rd, 1920.

Miss Massee called attention to the outline plan of the Survey Committee, galley proofs of which had been distributed to the members. She said a few words on the methods to be adopted by the Committee in gathering information and then turned the meeting over to Mary Eileen Ahern who had charge of the program.

The meeting was planned to be a trustees' meeting and it was hoped they would respond to the special invitations sent them and would join in the discussion of the plan of the Survey Committee with suggestions and criticisms. The reputation of the Club for interesting meetings was not known to them (or was perhaps too well known) for only one trustee availed himself of the invitation. When called upon he spoke for a few minutes, but said he had not understood the purpose of the meeting until he arrived that evening. Miss Ahern told of her difficulties in trying to secure speakers for the meeting and called on Louise B. Krause, chairman of the Business Libraries Division of the Survey Committee. Miss Krause said

Miss Day was to be her assistant in the work and she or Miss Day meant personally to interview every business firm in the city that had a library.

Grace Kelley was asked to say a few words on staff organizations and gave a concise and clear statement of its value and importance in library work and standards.

Ernest D. Burton of the Chicago University Libraries, taking the Survey plan of work as a text, gave his views on the value of such a plan and said he thought the Chicago University Libraries would be willing to answer all questions and accept criticisms. Dr. Burton's views were most sympathetically expressed and were encouraging to the Club in the work it is undertaking for the year.

George B. Utley, when called on, said the failure of the trustees to respond to the invitation of the Club, must be due, not to any lack of interest on their part, but to the failure of the Club and library organizations in general to provide the right form of interest, and he recommended giving trustees more to do, as a means of interesting them. He cited as examples the library associations of Great Britain, which gave to them positions of honor.

MARGARET FURNESS, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual conference of the Kansas Library Association was held at Pittsburg, Kansas, October 20, 21, and 22. The liberal hospitality of the city and the Kansas State Manual Training Normal School combined to make the meeting an exceptionally pleasant one.

The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. as presented by Mary E. Ahern, Editor of Public Libraries was the keynote of the conference. Helpful addresses and discussions of ways and means of successfully meeting this new era of service were given by President Brandenburg of the Normal School, Hattie Moore Mitchell, Dean of Women of the Normal School, Gertrude Buck, Librarian of the College of Emporia, Grace E. Derby of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Nora Daniels, Librarian of the Emporia City Library.

An account of "Some duties of the reader to his library" by Alice Graham of the Ottawa City Library, caused great enjoyment and amusement; Alice I. Hazeltine, head of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library exhibited a number of children's books and told of many others which

should be on the shelves in the children's room; a symposium on war work overseas and at home was participated in by Willis H. Kerr, Hattie Osborne, Miss Ahern and others.

A heartfelt memorial was held in honor of Mr J. L. King, state librarian, whose death a few days previous, saddened the conference.

Among resolutions adopted were: hearty endorsement of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A., support of the Smith-Towner Bill, increase of library revenues, and consideration of county libraries.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Julius Lucht, Librarian Wichita City Library; Vice-President: Virginia S. Edwards, Librarian Lawrence Public Library; 2nd Vice-President, Mary Cornelia Lee, Librarian Manhattan Public Library; 3rd Vice-President, Jeanne Severance, Librarian Garden City Public Library; Secretary, Ida M. Day, Hutchinson Public Library; Treasurer, Lulu Bice, Hays Normal School. IDA M. DAY, *Secretary*.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The members of the North Dakota Library Association met at Valley City November 10th-11th for the fourteenth annual meeting. The fact that no meeting had been held for three years, added zest and enthusiasm to this occasion.

Bess Lowry of the Valley City Normal School gave a very helpful address on the co-operation of the school and the library from the Normal standpoint, and R. L. Brown, the principal of the local high school followed with a talk on the co-operation of the school and the library from the public school standpoint. Discussion followed, during which the possibilities of a combined public and school library was emphasized. It was suggested a legislative committee be appointed to push the work with the schools and county extension.

At the Monday afternoon session Margaret Green outlined an ideal situation in the state in regard to County Extension. After discussion it was finally decided to draw up a petition for each county, so that each librarian may secure signatures from those in favor of county extension.

Separate sessions were then held, the college librarians, led by Alfred D. Keator of the University of North Dakota discussing the subject of library unions and the Librarians of public libraries led by Hester Camp

of Grand Forks discussing the subject of library budgets.

Tuesday morning, Alice Paddock of the Jamestown Public Library led a round table discussion on vocational books and child welfare material. She was followed by Lillian Mirick of the Wahpeton School of Science who told of her plan for caring for pamphlets.

The librarians then met with the faculty and the students of the Normal School to hear Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library on the timely subject, "The enlarged program." His address under the title "Laying Our Course," was given as the leading article of the November *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

In addition to the business sessions, the librarians were especially fortunate in having time for informal talk and discussion and the social features were among the most pleasant recollections that each guest took home with her.

The officers for the next year are as follows: President: A. D. Keator, University of North Dakota; Vice-President: Margaret Green, Minot Public Library; Secretary and Treasurer: Helen Griffiths, Valley City Public Library; Executive Committee: Bessie Baldwin, Williston Public Library and Lillian Mirick, Wahpeton Science School.

It was decided to hold the 1920 meeting in Jamestown.

HARRIET PEARSON, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The librarians of Nebraska, under the direction of Edith Tobitt, conducted a Library

Section at the State Teachers' Association in Omaha, Oct. 24, 1919.

The use of the library in teaching history was presented at the Superintendent and Principal's meeting by C. N. Anderson of the State Normal School at Kearney, Nebr., C. A. Judd of Chicago University showed the need of the library in stimulating the reading of boys and girls. Jessie Town explained the advancement in English work in the Omaha schools since the establishment of the High School Library, four years ago. Principal Masters discussed the High School Library in its relation to the school system, and explained the exhibits. Suggestive book lists on History, Fiction and Reference books were distributed.

The Library Section is to be a permanent part of the State Teachers' organization.

ANNA V. JENNINGS, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The officers for the current year are: President: Margaret A. Wade, Anderson, Ind.; vice-president: W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary: Lulu M. Miesse, Noblesville, Ind.; treasurer: Esther McNitt, Archives Department, Indiana State Library. LULU M. MIESSE, *Secretary*.

CZECHOSLOVAK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Czechoslovak Library Association (Spolek Československých Knihovníků) was established in Prague on June 3d., with Dr. Josef Volf, as President. At the first meeting, held the same day, more than 50 persons were present.

LLAD. T. ZIVNY, *Secretary*.

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. Frank K. Walker, vice director of the school for the past eleven years, resigned the first of November to accept a more lucrative position as librarian and director of the information service of the General Motors Corporation of Detroit. Mr. Walter's long connection with the school, his wide knowledge of library affairs and his keen interest in developing the work of the school and keeping it abreast of changing needs and conditions, make his place very difficult to fill. We regret his leaving, but wish him success in his new field.

Until the vice-directorship is permanently provided for, the following readjustments have been made:

Miss Jean Hawkins, who resigned last

June to take a position in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, but was prevented from filling it because of illness in her family, returns this month and will conduct the courses in Junior Book Selection and Shelf Work. She will also share with Miss Anna G. Hall the course in Loan Work and the Junior and Senior Library Seminars.

Mr. Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian of the State Library, will take charge of the Junior Reference Course.

Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, chief of the Order Section, will take over the course in Bookbinding.

Mr. G. G. Champlin, assistant reference librarian and a practical printer of many years' experience, will conduct the course in Printing. He will be assisted by Miss Hyde.

Dr. Wyer will be in direct charge of the school, and the registrar will attend to the executive details.

Although he announced his retirement as library lecturer some months ago, Mr. W. R. Eastman consented to return for the Library Buildings course, which he conducted in his usual admirable way Nov. 7-13. Dr. W. H. Chenery, who is spending the year at the school in special study, followed Mr. Eastman with two illustrated talks on the architecture of library buildings. Dr. Chenery graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Department of Architecture) and was for several years librarian of Washington University, St. Louis.

Mr. George Hubert Clarke, in the preface to his *Treasury of War Poetry*, second series, made special acknowledgment of the aid rendered him by three students of the school—Lucy E. Fay, '08; Mary U. Rothrock, '14, and Ellen A. Johnson, of the present junior class.

EDNA M. SANDERSON, Registrar.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual reception given by the Graduates' Association to the class was held Nov. 6. Over 80 were present, including representatives of all but four of the 29 classes that have passed thru the school.

The returns from the questionnaire are coming in with gratifying promptness. Full tabulation has not yet been made but the indications show an encouraging advance in salaries. In 1916 there were only 10 salaries between \$1,501 and \$1,900, fifty have been reported to date. Only 12 graduates received salaries of \$2,000 or over in 1916; so far 25 such salaries have been recorded. The average salary of the graduating class in 1916 was \$763; today the members of the class of 1919 are getting an average salary of over \$1,070. This is equal to the average of classes that had been at work for four or five years, as shown by the 1916 figures.

The vice-director visited Toronto on October 14 and 15 at the invitation of the Department of Education and the Toronto Public Library. She spoke on Reference tools before the students of the three months' library course and on Fiction at a joint meeting of the school and the staff association of the Library.

Dr. Frank P. Hill opened the course of lectures on November 4 by a talk on the

Brooklyn Public Library from which he digressed to the new forward program of the A. L. A., of which he gave an interesting resumé.

Miss Sarah B. Askew was with us on November 11. She gave a talk on "Our Work and How We Do It," and after tea, a story hour, wherein the students were introduced to Uncle Remus and the famous "chicken." JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The School, tho it took its annual census last March, found the "turnover" of the months since had been so rapid that it has asked for fresh information from all its people whose reports were even a few months out of date. The Western contingent has not at the time of writing had time to get its returns in, but some two hundred replies from the Eastern half of the United States give a very good indication of the upward trend of salaries, increases ranging from \$24 to \$496 a year on individual salaries.

The survey of the past year shows decided increase in the positions of responsibility and of the administrative type which have fallen to the lot of Simmons this year, and a widening of the range of opportunities.

This year the library science collection of the School is being freshened and strengthened by the samples, which at our request the alumnae are sending us, illustrative of the methods of their libraries.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, Director.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. John A. Lapp, formerly librarian of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information, lectured before the Library School on the morning of Thursday, December 4. He discussed the subject of special libraries and also some of the broader aspects of library work, particularly those which relate to the potentialities of the library as an organic part of the public school system and of the business and technical activities of the community.

The practice work of the Library School, which was already broad and varied, has been extended to the well-equipped library of the Central High School and to the branches of the Syracuse Public Library. The students participate in the story telling at the North Side Branch and will soon begin the same work at the branch now being opened at Delaware School.

Plans are now being considered for establishing combination courses between the Library School on the one hand and the new School of Business Administration opened this fall by the University and the School of Pedagogy on the other. The growing demand for high school and business librarians promises to give these courses marked value.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened on September 15th with nine students with the following states represented: Georgia 4, North Carolina 2, Alabama 2, Tennessee 1. While the enrollment is a little below normal the class has entered upon its work with an earnestness and enthusiasm that is reassuring for the future. After two years of uncertainty and unrest the atmosphere seems to be clearing and the necessity of adequate training and preparation for sustained work realized.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

In addition to the usual schedule, the following lectures were given the past month: "Library Conditions in Switzerland," by Dr. Hermann Escher, of Zurich; "The County Library of Portland, Ore.," by Miss Zulema Kostomlatsky, assistant librarian of the Portland Library Association; "Branch Libraries in School Buildings, Kansas City," by Mr. Purd Wright; "State Library Commission Work," by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales; "The Library and Civic Activities," by Mr. L. F. Budenz, secretary of the St. Louis Civic League; "Vocational Education," by Mr. G. P. Knox, assistant superintendent of schools, St. Louis, and "The A. L. A. Enlarged Program," by President Chalmers Hadley.

Visits were made to two local bookstores during Children's Book Week and also to the Industrial Arts Exposition to see the exhibit of the Ben Franklin Club covering the history of printing and illustrative processes, with notable examples of books printed in the 15th century.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The class spent a profitable day at the Book Fair in Chicago, October 17, studying carefully the exhibits of the various publishers represented and learning by observation what would require many lecturers on books

and publishers to convey. By leaving Madison on a special sleeper, the party arrived at 7:45 a.m. and had a full day at its disposal. Brief visits were made to the Chicago Public Library.

On October 16, B. W. Huebsch, the New York publisher, visited the school, lecturing on "Book Distribution from the Publishers' Point of View."

Lectures given by members of the University faculty, included:

How history is written, Prof. Frederic Paxson; Bibliography of American history, Prof. Carl Russell Fish; Source material in history, Dr. M. M. Quaife; Municipal government, Prof. Ford MacGregor; Control of foreign affairs in a democracy, Graham H. Stuart.

Miss Hazeltine's friends throughout the profession will be glad to learn that she is steadily making definite progress toward the recovery of her former excellent health, although she is not yet able to undertake her accustomed work. Meantime, the staff of the Wisconsin Library Commission has distributed and assumed her duties, Miss Turvill leading in matters connected with the Library School, and Miss Welles having charge of the field work throughout the State.

The class has elected as officers:

President—Charles R. Flack, Edmonton, Canada; Vice President—Amy M. Anderson, Paducah, Ky.; Secretary—Lillian M. Froggatt, Albertville, Wis.; Treasurer—Isabel Farrand, Houghton, Mich. HELEN TURVILL.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month several outside lectures were given. J. C. Whitman, chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, gave a sketch of the organization of California State government, and explained the development and purpose of Civil Service. George Wharton James, of Pasadena, gave a most enjoyable talk of California literature. Mr. Pease, as the second of his series of lectures, spoke on strategic economies, urging the librarian's duty to present the best in literature on the great economic problems of the day. Professor Krehbiel, of Stanford University, spoke on "The Content of Life," showing that understanding is to be desired rather than an accumulation of facts as the result of education.

During the Red Cross drive the members of the class joined with the staff in giving the State Library an 100 per cent enrollment.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *State Librarian*.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

ABRAMS, Eva, Carnegie diploma 1919, has been made librarian of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANDERSON, Rachel Rhoades, Pratt 1911, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has been made manager of the Bibliographical Branch, Research and Library Department of the Interchurch World Movement.

BEMENT, Constance, Pratt 1910, of the Detroit Public Library staff, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Port Huron, Mich.

BLESSING, Arthur R., B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1917, will leave the District of Columbia Public Library the first of January to become assistant to Mr. C. H. Brown, who is in charge of library work for the Navy Department.

CARR, Flora Fay, Carnegie 1910-11, has been appointed acting librarian, beginning January 1, 1920, of the Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Ore.

CARSON, Helen Katharine, Carnegie diploma 1918, has resigned as first assistant of the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become high school librarian, Canton Public Schools, Canton, Ohio.

CALVERT, Hero, Pratt 1918, has resigned from the library of the Cincinnati General Hospital to accept the position of assistant librarian of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

CLIZBEE, Azalea, Library School of New York Public Library 1919, has resigned from the editorship of the Readers' Guide Supplement in order to catalog the rare books for the auction catalogs of the American Library Association, Madison Square, New York.

COOK, Lillian E., Wisconsin 1912, is now librarian to the State of Minnesota Department of Education, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

DAVIS, Winifred L., Wisconsin, 1916, has been made chief of the Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

DAVIS, Earl H., Wisconsin 1914, on his return from overseas, has been made chief of the Applied Science Department of the St. Louis Public Library.

DE FORD, Estella, California State Library School 1915, librarian of the Tehama County Free Library, has been appointed librarian of

the newly established Napa County Free Library, which begins operation in January.

DE LEON, Florence, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-18, who has been connected with the Americanization Study of the Carnegie Corporation, has been appointed head of the catalog department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

DICK, Christian R., New York State Library School, 1915-16, has resigned as head cataloger of the Allegheny Free Library of Pittsburgh to become assistant librarian at the University of North Dakota.

EMERSON, Martha, Simmons 1908, has been appointed head cataloger, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

EWING, Ellen W., Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-1913, has gone to work in the Hampton Institute Library, Hampton, Va.

EWING, Constance, Pratt 1919, has been acting head of the School department of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library.

FISH, E. Mildred, Pratt 1904, for some years first assistant in the children's department of the Queens Borough Public Library, has returned to the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

FOSTER, Helen, Simmons 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Deering High School, Portland, Maine.

FULLERTON, Margaret, Pratt 1910, formerly of the staff of the Ohio State Library, is in charge of the library of the Civilian Relief Department, Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland.

GOODNOW, Mildred, Wisconsin 1917, has resigned as extension librarian in the Lincoln Library, Springfield (Ill.) to become librarian of the Plymouth (Ind.) Public Library.

GREER, Sarah, Pratt 1914, has been appointed librarian of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City.

GUNTERMANN, Bertha, head of the Order Department in the Louisville Free Public Library, resigned on November 1, to accept a position with G. E. Stechert & Co. of New York.

HAHN, Katherine A., Wisconsin 1909, died October 2 at Ironwood, Mich. She had been forced by failing health a year ago to resign as librarian of Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis., a position she had filled since graduation with notable success.

HALEY, Lucia, Pratt 1912, librarian of the public library at La Grande, Oregon, goes to the State University, Missoula, Montana, as assistant and teacher of cataloging.

HASSE, Adelaide R. In reporting the death of Mrs. Adeline Hasse at Los Angeles, the *New York Tribune* inferred that it was her better known daughter who had died, and thus a painful rumor of the death of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse shocked library circles. The entire profession will be glad to know that Miss Hasse survives her mother and will hope that she may be spared many years to continue the good work she has already accomplished in her library career.

HATCH, Ruth, Simmons 1915, has been made reference librarian of the New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library.

HEIMER, Margaret, Simmons 1916, has been appointed instructor in Library Methods, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

HORTON, Helen D., Wisconsin 1907, is organizing the library of Milwaukee School of Engineering.

HULL, Ruth, Pratt 1915, has been made librarian of the Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

INGRAM, Lottie Nell, Wisconsin 1914, formerly librarian at Wellington, Kansas, has taken charge of the Maywood (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding Grace M. Rogers, Wisconsin 1910.

JACKSON, Bettina, Wisconsin 1910, is instructor in the course for teacher librarians, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.

JOGGARD, Louise, Wisconsin 1916, has been appointed reference librarian of the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library.

JONES, Mary L., B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1892, resigned her position with the Los Angeles County Library and has announced her retirement from library work to be with her family in South Pasadena.

KITTESON, Cornia, has resigned from the Los Angeles Public Library, having been appointed under civil service chief of the Los Angeles County Free Library.

LANGDON, Ethel M., Illinois 1913, assistant librarian at the State Normal School, Kearney, Nebraska, has accepted the position of librarian of the Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LEAF, Harriet W., Carnegie certificate 1915, has been appointed assistant supervisor of Story Telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh,

and assistant instructor in Story Telling, Carnegie Library School.

LEITCH, Harriet E., New York State Library School, 1909-10, who has just finished a year of hospital library work for the A. L. A. War Service, has been appointed librarian of the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

LOMER, Gerhard R., has been appointed librarian of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Dr. Lomer is a McGill graduate, he has taught for several years as instructor in the McGill Library Summer School, he held a fellowship at Teachers' College and was an instructor in the School of Journalism, Columbia University, and during the past two years has been engaged in editorial work, first on the new University Edition of the Warner Library, and as assistant editor of the *Chronicles of America*.

McMANIS, Rumana, Wisconsin 1915, who has been doing dispatch office work for the A. L. A., has been sent as librarian to Camp Shelby (Miss.).

MALONE, Lillian Sullivan (Mrs. Mary N. Malone) is consultant on children's books, Kaufmann's Book Shop, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTIN, Helen M., Carnegie certificate 1914, has accepted the position of high school librarian, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O.

MASON, Helen, Riverside 1919, has been appointed librarian of the Medical College, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

MAYNARD, Glyde, New York State Library School, '19, has been made librarian of the Technical High School Library, of Long Beach, Cal.

MIDDLETON, Jean Y., New York State Library School, 1891, has been appointed head cataloger in the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

OHR, Elizabeth, Wisconsin 1916, is now head of the School Libraries Division, Indianapolis Public Library.

PENDLETON, Amena, Carnegie diploma 1905, is assistant librarian, Academy of the New Church Library, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

PIERCE, Marian, Carnegie special certificate 1915, has become supervisor of the educational and recreational work with children, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PINKERTON, Helen, for several years first assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned to accept a position as branch librarian in the New York Public Library system.

PRICE, Phyllis, Carnegie certificate 1912, is first assistant, Alexander Hamilton Institute Library, New York City.

RHODES, Gertrude, Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-19, has been appointed librarian of the high school branch of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.

ROBINSON, Elizabeth Nelson, Carnegie certificate 1906, has been made Chief of School Division, St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

RUGGLES, Ruth Field, Carnegie special certificate 1905, who has been in charge of the Extension Work, Educational Department, Cleveland Museum of Art, and Supervisor of Home Libraries, Public Library, Cleveland, has resigned from the Cleveland Public Library to devote her entire time to the work of the museum.

SCHAEER, Mildred, Los Angeles 1918, who has been head cataloger in the Kings County Free Library for the last year, has been appointed librarian of the Hanford Public Library.

SEAUER, William N., recently with the Library War Service at Newport News and previously of the New York Public Library (Municipal Reference Library) has been appointed librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library.

SEVERANCE, Henry O., has sailed for France for work with the A. L. A. Library War Service.

SEWALL, Willis F., Assistant Port Adjutant at Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., was discharged from the military service on October 27.

SHAW, Caroline C., Wisconsin 1915, four years librarian at Marshfield, (Wis.), Public Library, has been appointed organizer for the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

SHERRARD, Mary C., New York State Library School 1915, has been hospital librarian since October 1 at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIMPSON, Medora J., has just completed her fiftieth year as librarian of the Public Library of Chelsea, Mass.

SMITH, Barbara H., New York State Library School 1917, has resigned her position as first assistant at the Silas Bronson Library of Waterbury, Conn., to accept the librarianship of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library of Gardner, Mass.

SPALDING, Forrest B., Library School of

the New York Public Library 1912-1914, has resigned the librarianship of the Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library to become assistant director of the A. L. A. enlarged program, having charge of the service to the Coast Guards, Lighthousemen and the Merchant Marine.

STORY, Alice B., Wisconsin 1915, has resigned her position at Huron (S. D.) to become librarian of the Lead (S. D.) High School.

STEWART, Rose D., Carnegie diploma 1919, is Librarian of the State Normal School, Clarion, Pa.

STONE, Walter, for the past eight years superintendent of the Library of the Business School Library of Harvard University, has resigned in order to give his full time to teaching.

SWANTON, Helen, Simmons 1918, has been appointed assistant librarian to the United States Rubber Company, New York City.

VAN HORN, Mary E., Pratt 1910, has gone to the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., as head cataloger.

TARR, Anna M., New York State Library School 1910, has resigned the librarianship of the Clinton (Ia.) Public Library to become director of the circulation work for the Youngstown Public Library.

THATCHER, Lucy E., Wisconsin 1913, since graduation librarian of the Lead (S. D.) High School, has resigned to accept the position of librarian of the Whitewater (Wis.) State Normal School.

THOMPSON, Dorothy, Pratt 1918, head cataloger of the public library at Grand Rapids, has been appointed head cataloger at the Washington State College at Pullman, Wash.

TOBEY, Ruth H., Wisconsin 1917, is now librarian of the Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis.

WAPPAT, Blanche K. S., diploma 1919, has been made Librarian of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATSON, Dorothy, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1917, has resigned her position as research assistant, in the library of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City, and has become librarian for the American Milk Products Company, New York City.

WRIGHT, Ruth M., Pratt 1903, recently librarian of the Van Wirt Ohio Conty Library has accepted the position of head of the school department in the Newark Public Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"A Brief Sketch of the Public Library of the City of Boston: The First Period," from material drawn from "The Public Library of the City of Boston: A History by Horace G. Wadlin, 1911," appears in the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, July-September, 1919.

The "*Roman Revue-Revue*," which until 1914 continued the *Liures à dire et livres à proscrire*, by Abbé Louis Bethléem, and which was discontinued during the war, has recommenced publication, nos. 8 and 9 for August and September, 1919, following no. 7, of July 15th, 1914.

Beginning with No. 14 and until further notice, *Library News*, the semi-monthly bulletin of the Engineer School Library, will not be printed, but, as formerly, will be reproduced from copy by the mimeograph. It will be mailed from the present location of the Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Requests for this bulletin should be mailed as before to the Engineer School Library at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Viewpoints in Travel, an arrangement of books according to their essential interest, by Josephine A. Rathbone, vice director of the Pratt Institute (A. L. A. Publishing Board, price 50c.) "aims to present a selection of those books usually classed with the literature of travel that are interesting for other than merely geographical reasons, . . . i. e., for hunting, folk lore, nature or the personalities revealed." The list has "annotations largely taken or adapted from A. L. A. sources . . ."

"The American Citizen," being a selected list of books, pamphlets and periodical references prepared by the Detroit Public Library, ought to prove a valuable checklist to many libraries. There are twenty-seven pages of closely classified material on Americanization in general; English for future

citizens—methods of teaching, dictionaries, grammars, readers; aids to naturalization, Books for the new voter, Citizenship, the Flag, books about the United States, American Business methods, Patriotic plays and pageants, American patriots and leaders; Books about foreign-born Americans, (subdivided by nationalities); Books on the old homes of new Americans; and Americanization of women—citizenship, readers and housewifery.

The periodical reports issued by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the exception of "The Seed Reporter," which is printed, are issued in mimeograph form. Upon receipt of request any of these reports will be sent, free of charge to any person showing a need for them. They are: *Daily Butter and Cheese Market Report*; *Weekly Butter Market Review*; *Weekly Cheese Market Review*; *Quarterly Dairy Production Report*; *Monthly Report of Milk Prices*; *Daily Egg Market Report*; *Reports on Foreign Markets for Agricultural Products*; *Daily Market Reports of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables*; *Weekly Car-lot Summary*; *Market Reviews and the Week-end Review*; *Raw Stocks of Hides and Skins Amonthly*; *Semi-monthly Market Report on Honey*; *Daily Report on Meat Trade Conditions*; *Weekly Summary of Meat Trade Conditions*; *Weekly Live Stock and Meat Trade News*; *Monthly Report on Live Stock at Stock Yards*; *Daily Telegraphic Report on Chicago Live Stock Market*; *Daily Dressed Poultry Market Report*; *The Seed Reporter*; and monthly reports showing storage holdings of perishable commodities in the United States; *Quarterly Wool Stock Report* and *Monthly Wool Consumption Reports*.

The *Detroit Free Press* is printing short book lists on certain trades and businesses. These lists are furnished by the [Public] Library."

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

A. L. A. Library War Service. Selected list of books, No. 6. (A list of recent books of interest, recommended to A. L. A. and L. W. S. representatives.) Washington, D. C.: A. L. A. Headquarters, Library of Congress. Sept 1919. 26 typew. p.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN.

Stories for young children. List prepared by the Literature Committee of the International Kin-

dergarten Union and the Library Division, Bureau of Education. Washington: Govt. Ptg. Off. 8 p. O. (Education Bureau. Library leaflet No. 6).

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Kansas City Public Library. Short lists. Books for Boy Scouts; The great war and freedom; "What and how to do" books; People worth knowing; Books for the grades. Each 1 p. (Book-mark.)

Reading list for seventh and eighth Grades. List on heroes and heroines. Books that will interest patriotic boys and girls. Sioux City Public Library. folders.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS

Doud, Margery, *comp.* Five hundred books for hospital patients. . . *Monthly Bulletin* [of the St. Louis Public Library] July, 1919. p. 207-219.

FOR PARENTS

A selected list of books for parents. New York: Federation for Child Study, 2 W. 64th St. 20 p. 16". 25c.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCOUNTING

Dana, J. C., *comp.* Books on accounting. *Nation's Business*. June 1919. p. 78.

ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR LAW. See RAILWAY ECONOMICS.

ADOLESCENCE

Adolescence. In: A selected list of works for parents. New York: Federation for Child Study, 2 W. 64th St. p. 15-18.

AGRICULTURE. See VEGETABLE GARDENING, LIVE STOCK, FRUIT GROWING, WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE, FARMING.

AGRICULTURE—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U. S. Agriculture Dep't. Bur. of Markets. Library. Selected list of publications on the marketing of farm products [General, Cotton and cotton seed, Fruits, Vegetables and miscellaneous crops, Grain and hay, Live stock, Meat and wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs, Markets, Transportation and storage.] Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. June 1919. 24 typew. p. Supplement to selected lists of publications on marketing. . . April 1918.

ALASKA

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Alaska. Price list 60, 4th ed. 24 p. Feb. 1919.

ALBANIA

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ART

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Supplementary to typewritten list of March, 1915.

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New York (City) Public Library. Economics Div. Merchant marine and ship subsidies: a selected list . . . 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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A. L. A. Library War Service. Books on military subjects published since the armistice. Washington: A. L. A. L. W. Service, 8 min. p.

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U. S. Supt. of Documents. Mines: explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum. June, 1919. (Price list 58. 6th ed.)

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OCCUPATIONS

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

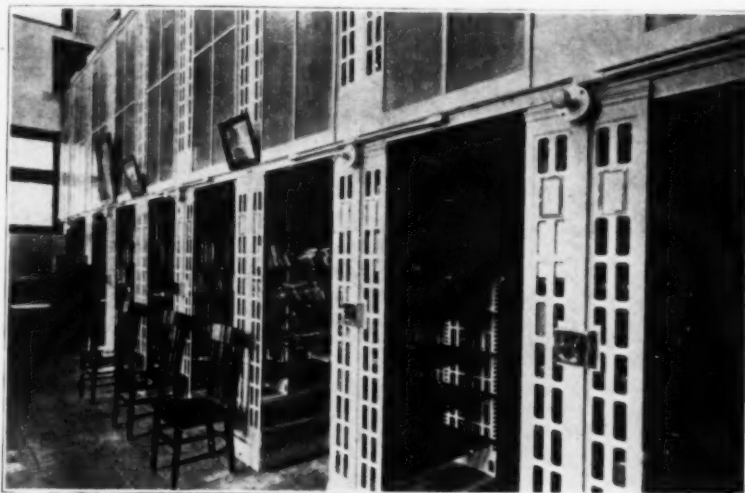
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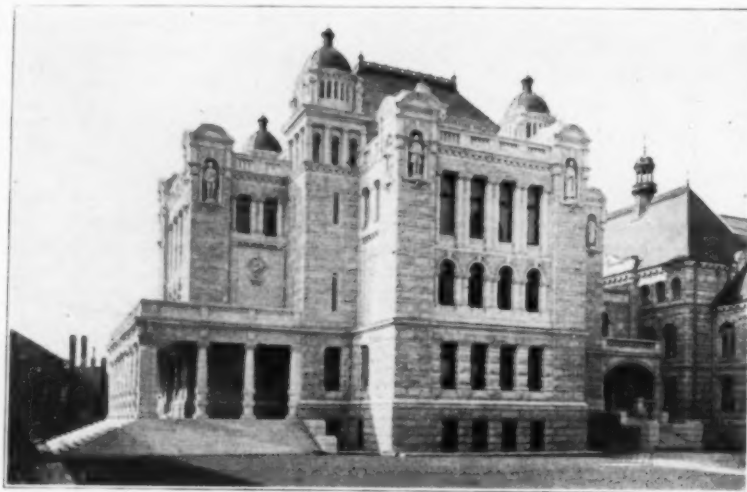
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